ATTACHMENT E

REVISED
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PIO PICO ENERGY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC
2542 Singletree Lane
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March 2011

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Consulting Firm:	URS Corporation Americas
Report Date:	March 2011
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Pio Pico Energy Center, San Diego County, California
Prepared by:	URS Corporation Americas, 4225 Executive Drive, Suite 1600 San Diego, CA 92037
Prepared for:	Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC 2542 Singletree Lane South Jordan, UT 84095
Submitted to:	California Energy Commission
Acreage:	Pio Pico Energy Center site: 9.99 acres Pio Pico Energy Center laydown area: 6 .00 acres Transmission Line Route A: 2,100 feet Transmission Line Route B: 2,650 feet Underground Natural Gas Line Route A: 8,000 feet Underground Natural Gas Line Route B: 10,300 feet
Keywords:	Pio Pico Energy Center, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, prehistoric archaeological sites, lithic scatters, ground stone, quarry, historic cistern, CA-SDI-7215, CA-SDI-8081, CA-SDI-10072, CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298, CA-SDI-11799, CA-SDI-12337, CA-SDI-12827, CA-SDI-12888, P-37-031491 (Historic Otay Mesa Road), PPEC-1 (Kuebler Ranch House Complex), and PPEC-2 (6940 Otay Mesa Road)

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AFC	Application for Certification
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
B.P.	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resource Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CTGs	combustion turbine generators
LORS	laws, ordinances, regulations, standards
MW	megawatts
NAAS	Naval Auxiliary Air Station
NADB	National Archaeological Database
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
PI	Principal Investigator
PPEC	Pio Pico Energy Center
PPEC LLC	Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC
PRC	Public Resources Code
ROE	right of entry
S.B.B.M.	San Bernardino Base Meridian
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SLF	Sacred Lands File
URS	URS Corporation Americas
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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The Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC (PPEC LLC), is proposing the development of the Pio Pico Energy Center (PPEC) which is a simple-cycle electrical generating facility. The generating facility would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 megawatts (MW).

URS Corporation Americas (URS) provided environmental consulting services to support the development of PPEC. As part of these services, URS prepared this Cultural Resources Assessment report to inventory cultural resources (archaeological and built-environment) that the proposed PPEC could potentially affect.

Cultural resource investigations and reports for PPEC were conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Public Resources Code (PRC), § 21000 et seq., and the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, § 15000. Additionally, cultural resources investigations were conducted in compliance with "Instructions to the California Energy Commission (CEC) Staff for the Review of and Information Requirements for an Application for Certification" (CEC 1992), "Regulations Pertaining to the Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Certification" (CEC 2007a), "Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions" (CEC 2007b), and Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act, PRC Section 25000 et seq.

The project area, located in an unincorporated portion of the San Diego County known as Otay Mesa (Figures 1-1 and 1-2), consists of the project site, laydown area, two possible transmission line routes, and two possible underground gas line routes. The proposed project site, laydown area, and transmission line routes are located entirely within Section 30 of Township 18 south, Range 1 east, as depicted on the Otay Mesa United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangle map (San Bernardino Base Meridian [S.B.B.M.]). More specifically, these areas are located at the intersection of Alta Road and Calzada de la Fuente. The two routes provided for a 230kV transmission line will connect the project into the existing 230kV Otay Mesa switchyard. Route A would begin as an overhead power line along Calzada de la Fuente, extend approximately 1,700 feet east where it would then be routed underground for approximately 400 feet into the Otay Mesa switchyard (total length of Route A would be approximately 2,100 feet). Route B would begin as an overhead power line from the eastern edge of the project site, run south approximately 550 feet, then turn east along the northern border of APN 648-040-48 and APN 648-040-43 for 1,400 feet, and finally turn north for approximately 700 feet into the Otay Mesa switchyard (total length of Route B would be approximately 2,650 feet). The underground natural gas line alternatives are located within Sections 25, 30, 31 and 36 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East, as depicted on the Otay Mesa USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle maps (S.B.B.M.). Both routes would connect to an existing SDG&E natural gas pipeline, but at different locations. Route A would extend approximately 8,000 feet south along Alta Road to near the U.S.–Mexico border, at which point it would connect to the existing SDG&E natural gas pipeline. Route B would extend approximately 2,375 feet south along Alta Road, turn west on Otay Mesa Road, and continue approximately 7,920 feet to Harvest Road, at which point it would connect to the existing SDG&E natural gas pipeline for a total of approximately 10,300 feet.

The industrial park developer will grade the project site in first quarter 2011 as described in the 2009-2010 County of San Diego Grading Permit 2700-1555. This planned soil removal and grading of the property was already planned for prior to the inception of this project and will occur regardless of the submittal of the AFC or its eventual approval. Site elevation for purposes of this project will be approximately 635 feet above mean sea level (msl). This will establish the baseline conditions for the AFC and this report. The project area for the

PPEC consists of two cultural resources survey areas: archaeological and historic architecture. The archaeological survey area includes the project site, laydown area, transmission and underground gas lines, plus an additional 200 feet around the project site and laydown area, and an additional 50-foot buffer on either side of the transmission and natural gas line corridors. The archaeological survey consisted of an intensive field survey that covered the entire project area where right of entry (ROE) was granted by the landowners. Figure 1-3 and 1-4 designate which portions of the project area were surveyed for archaeological resources and which areas were not accessed due to private property restrictions. The principal survey method consisted of a systematic walk-over in parallel transect intervals no greater than 15 meters. Prior to project permitting an intensive pedestrian survey must be completed in the areas where ROE was not authorized at the time of this study. This data shall be provided as addenda to this document once access is granted in these areas. There are four archaeological sites known to occur within these areas which are assumed CRHR-eligible until such time these sites can be re-visited and evaluated.

The historic architecture survey area includes the project site, laydown area, transmission and underground gas lines, plus an additional half-mile around the project site and transmission line corridors, and a parcel on both sides past the underground gas lines. Per the CEC Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions, Appendix B (g)(2)(C), a proposed underground natural gas line is not considered an "above-ground linear facility," and therefore the historic architecture survey did not extend a half-mile past the gas lines. Rather, investigators performed a historic architecture survey for the parcels adjacent to the gas line corridors. Of note, in areas outside of the project site, the historic architecture survey occurred from public vantage points, since site access and right-of-entry were not available at the time of the survey for the privately-owned properties. In areas where view of the property were obstructed (e.g., tree overgrowth, private roads), investigators utilized available information to study the property. For the most part, the survey did not consider properties set back from the edge/boundary of their parcel and large rural properties were not identified beyond the area reasonably subject to effect by the project.

The delineation of both the archaeological and historic architecture survey area were performed in accordance with the CEC Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions, Appendix B (g)(2)(C) (CEC 2007) (Figures 1-3 and 1-4 depict the project areas).

A records search for previously conducted investigations and previously recorded cultural resources was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) to determine previously recorded sites and cultural resource investigations within the project site and laydown area and a one-mile search radius. Additionally, a review of investigations and previously recorded cultural resources within the transmission line corridors and a quarter-mile search radius was conducted.

According to the SCIC, 105 cultural resource investigations have been conducted within one mile of the project area and/or within quarter-mile of the transmission and natural gas line corridors (Confidential Exhibit E, Figures 5-1A through C and Table 1). The records search determined that 44 of these 105 cultural resources investigations included portions of the project site, laydown area, and/or transmission and gas line corridors. Of the 44 studies encompassing portions of the project site, laydown area, and/or transmission and gas line corridors, eight included a portion of the project area, while the remaining 36 included portions of the transmission and/or gas line corridors.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on November 16, 2010 to request a search of the Native American Sacred Lands File (SLF) to aid in determining the presence of Native American sacred sites within the project area. A list of Native American contacts that may have knowledge of known cultural resources or sacred sites within the project area was also requested. The NAHC responded on November 23, 2010, indicating their records search of the SLF failed to identify the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. In addition to the response letter, the NAHC also provided a Native American contact list. Each contact on the list was sent a notification of the proposed undertaking by mail on December 2, 2010 and December 3, 2010, with a request that they respond with information regarding any known cultural resources or sacred sites within the project area. Follow-up phone calls were made and documented on December 9, 2010 (Exhibit B).

To date, URS has received one written response regarding the project, received on December 2, 2010 from Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring. Telephone solicitations ranged from no comments to a request for Native American monitors to be present on-site during survey and construction in the event that cultural resources are discovered. Carmen Lucas, an elder of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians left a voicemail on December 10, 2010 requesting Native American monitors accompany archaeologists during the pedestrian survey and during ground disturbing work related to the project. Correspondence letters between URS, on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC and the NAHC, and a log listing those Native Americans contacted are included in Exhibit B of this report.

A survey of the archaeological project area was conducted on December 1, 2010. Overall visibility was poor over the bulk of the project area. Visibility ranged from 5-10 percent on approximately 80 percent of the ground surface while the remaining ground surface had high visibility. Although archaeological resources were previously recorded within the survey area, the URS archaeological team identified no cultural resources within the archaeological survey area. It appears that those portions of the sites previously recorded within the PPEC archaeological survey areas have been mitigated and/or destroyed.

On December 1, 2010, an intensive historic architecture survey was conducted to account for the properties that appeared to be older than 45 years (1965 or earlier) within the historic architecture survey area. No historic architecture properties were identified within the project site, laydown area and transmission line corridor. One previously-recorded historic architecture property was identified in the natural gas corridor (P-37-031491). Within a half-mile radius of the project site, laydown area, and transmission line corridors, and within a parcel on both sides past the underground natural gas line corridor, two historic architecture previously unrecorded properties (PPEC-1 and PPEC-2) were identified. The three properties were recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and recommended as not eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and as historical resources for purposes of CEQA.

The assessment identified no cultural resources eligible for listing on the CRHR and did not identify historical resources for purposes of CEQA within the archaeological or historic architecture survey areas. The field survey attempted to re-locate three (CA-SDI-7215, CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area that are reported to have been previously mitigated to less than significant levels by previous projects. The field assessment was unable to re-locate any surficial evidence of these three archaeological sites within the project area Additionally, the six archaeological sites that are reported on private property where access was not authorized at the time of survey and therefore are assumed eligible in this report until such time that a pedestrian survey can be completed and these site evaluated. In the

event that the six previously recorded resources are revisited and recommended eligible for CRHR, mitigation measures would be provided that would avoid and/or mitigated these resources to less than significant levels. The archaeological survey did not identify new cultural resources that are CRHR-eligible.

There were no historic architecture sites identified in the project site, laydown area, project transmission and underground gas lines; however, three historic architecture sites were recorded in the half-mile around the project site, laydown area and transmission line corridors, and a parcel on both sides past from the underground gas line. No historic architecture sites were recommended as eligible for CRHR as historical resources for purposes of CEQA.

As a result, there would be no adverse effect to significant or unique cultural resources. Buried cultural resources that have not been previously identified could be encountered during the project construction phase, and additional unknown subsurface features, such as historic-period privies and dumps, may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities. Significant cultural resources impacted by the project would require mitigation, which may include data recovery.

The project is not anticipated to impact significant cultural resources; however, mitigation measures have been provided that would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to a less than significant level in the event that cultural resources are identified within the project boundaries during construction. As a result, archaeological monitoring must be conducted during all ground-disturbing activities within the project area (refer to CUL-4 and CUL-7 in Section 9.3). Should a potentially significant cultural resource be encountered, evaluation of this resource to determine significance is required. With implementation of the measures listed in this report, no significant unavoidable impacts to cultural resources are expected to occur.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC (PPEC LLC), is proposing the development of the Pio Pico Energy Center (PPEC) which is a simple-cycle electrical generating facility. The generating facility would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 megawatts (MW).

URS Corporation Americas (URS) provided environmental consulting services to support the development of PPEC. As part of these services, URS prepared this Cultural Resources Assessment report to inventory archaeological and built-environment cultural resources that the proposed PPEC could potentially affect.

The cultural resources assessment report prepared for the project includes: Native American consultation; a review of any previous archaeological and historic architecture investigations and site records for previously completed cultural resource investigations and previously recorded sites in the project area and within a one-mile study surrounding the project site and laydown area and within quarter-mile of the transmission and gas line corridors; and the results of pedestrian archaeological survey, historic architectural survey, and evaluation of historic architecture resources within the project area. Resumes for key personnel are provided in Exhibit A.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Pio Pico Energy Center (PPEC) is a proposed 300 megawatt (MW) simple-cycle electrical generating facility located in an industrial area of San Diego County, adjacent to the existing Otay Mesa Generating Project. PPEC will supply fast response power to help San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) meet cyclic demand and further utilize renewable resources. The project will be constructed on disturbed land and prepared land, and will include a 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line, a natural gas supply pipeline, and short connections into adjacent streets for potable and recycled water supply, and sewer and stormwater discharge (Figure 1-2, Site Vicinity).

The project site is located in an unincorporated area of San Diego County known as Otay Mesa (Figure 1-1). It is comprised of a 9.99 acre parcel located in the southeast quadrant of the Alta Road and Calzada de la Fuente intersection. The proposed project site, laydown area, and transmission line routes are located entirely within Section 30 of Township 18 south, Range 1 east, as depicted on the Otay Mesa United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangle map (San Bernardino Base Meridian [S.B.B.M.]). The underground natural gas line Route A is located within Sections 30 and 31 of Township 18 south, Range 1 east. The underground natural gas line Route B is located within Sections 30 and 31 of Township 18 south, Range 1 east and Section 25 and 36 of Township 18 south, Range 1 west, as depicted on the Otay Mesa USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle maps (S.B.B.M.).

The proposed project site comprises the entire parcel with Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 648-040-45, and the laydown area is 6.00 acres of an adjacent parcel to the south (APN 648-040-46). The project affects the following areas:

- Plant site – 9.99 acres.
- Temporary laydown and parking area – 6.00 acres, on an adjacent parcel that is contiguous to the project site.
- Natural Gas pipeline – There are two possible routes for the gas supply pipeline. Both routes would connect to an existing SDG&E natural gas pipeline, but at different locations. Route A would extend approximately 8,000 feet south along Alta Road to near the U.S.–Mexico border, at which point it would connect to the existing SDG&E natural gas pipeline. Route B would extend approximately 2,375 feet south along Alta Road, turn west on Otay Mesa Road, and continue approximately 7,920 feet to Harvest Road at which point it would connect to the existing SDG&E natural gas pipeline (Figure 3.3-3, Potential Linears) for a total of approximately 10,300 feet. The pipeline will be constructed, owned, and operated by SDG&E.
- Sewer pipeline – A short connection will be made to an existing 12-inch sewer main along Calzada de la Fuente along the north project site boundary or to an existing 15-inch sewer main along Alta Road, along the west project site boundary.
- Stormwater pipeline – A short connection will be made from a detention pond located at the northwest corner of the project site to an existing 30-inch stormwater pipeline located along Calzada de la Fuente, adjacent to the project site.
- Power line – Two possible routes are provided for a 230kV transmission line that will connect the project into the existing 230kV Otay Mesa switchyard. Route A would begin as an overhead power line along Calzada de la Fuente, extend approximately 1,700 feet east where it would then be routed underground for approximately 400 feet into the Otay Mesa switchyard (total length of Route A would be approximately 2,100 feet). Route B would begin as an overhead power line from the eastern edge of the project site, run south approximately 550 feet, then turn east along the northern border of the parcels with APN 648-040-48 and APN 648-040-43 for 1,400 feet, and finally turn north for approximately 700 feet into the Otay Mesa switchyard (total length of Route B would be approximately 2,650 feet). The power line will be owned and maintained by the Applicant.
- Water supply pipelines – The project will make a short connection to the potable service system, either at an existing 12-inch main along Calzada de la Fuente, or at an existing 24-inch main along Alta Road. Upon the Otay Water District (OWD)'s completion of the planned Otay Mesa area recycled water system, the project will make a connection to an existing 8-inch recycled water main along Calzada de la Fuente or a new recycled water main to be constructed in Alta Road.

The project area for PPEC consists of two cultural resources survey areas (archaeological and historic architecture). The archaeological survey area includes the project site, laydown area, transmission and underground gas lines, plus an additional 200 feet around the project site and laydown area, and an additional 50-foot buffer on either side of the transmission and natural gas line corridors. The archaeological survey consisted of an intensive field survey that covered the entire project area where right of entry (ROE) was granted by the landowners. Figure 1-3 and 1-4 designate which portions of the project area were surveyed for archaeological resources and which areas were not accessed due to private property restrictions. The principal survey method consisted of a systematic walk-over in parallel transect intervals no greater than 15 meters. Prior to project permitting an intensive pedestrian survey must be completed in the areas where ROE was not authorized at the time of this study. This data shall be provided as addenda to this document once access is

granted in these areas. There are four archaeological sites known to occur within these areas and are assumed California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)-eligible until such time these sites can be re-visited and evaluated.

The historic architecture survey area includes the project site, laydown area, transmission and underground gas lines, plus an additional half-mile around the project site and transmission line corridors, and a parcel on both sides past the underground gas lines. Per the CEC Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions, Appendix B (g)(2)(C), a proposed underground natural gas line is not considered an "above-ground linear facility," and therefore the historic architecture survey did not extend a half-mile past the gas lines. Rather, investigators performed a historic architecture survey for the parcels adjacent to the gas line corridors. Of note, in areas outside of the project site, the historic architecture survey occurred from public vantage points, since site access and right-of-entry were not available at the time of the survey for the privately-owned properties. In areas where view of the property was obstructed (e.g., tree overgrowth, private roads), investigators utilized available information to study the property. For the most part, the survey did not consider properties set back from the edge/boundary of their parcel and large rural properties were not identified beyond the area reasonably subject to effect by the project.

The delineation of both the archaeological and historic architecture survey area were performed in accordance with the CEC Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions, Appendix B (g)(2)(C) (CEC 2007) (Figures 1-3 and 1-4 depict the survey areas).

The project site and laydown area consists of 15.99 acres of previously disturbed land. The area adjoining the project site is primarily open and undeveloped land. Land uses within one-mile of the project are composed of the following:

- North: Primarily vacant land, Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility, San Diego County Correctional Facility Complex (includes George F. Bailey Detention Facility and East Mesa Detention Facility), the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge, and the Lower Otay Reservoir.
- East: the Otay Mesa Generating Project (OMGP), vacant land, the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge.
- South: Primarily vacant land, U.S.–Mexico Border.
- West: Primarily vacant land, County of San Diego.

1.2 LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, STANDARDS (LORS)

1.2.1 Federal Level Mandates

The PPEC is not anticipated to have federal involvement; therefore, federal LORS pertaining to cultural resources are not applicable at this point. If the project is determined to have federal involvement, then cultural resources investigations shall also comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) per 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, and any other applicable federal LORS.

1.2.2 State Level Mandates

The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 25000 *et seq*., gives the CEC exclusive permitting authority for all power plant sites and related facilities in the state, including all thermal power plants with a capacity of 50 megawatts and larger, and the plant's ancillary facilities. The Act requires that effects to cultural, historic, and aesthetic resources be taken into account in consideration of an Application for Certification (AFC). Cultural resources include archaeological and historical objects, sites and districts, historic buildings and structures, cultural landscapes, and sites and resources of concern to local Native American and other ethnic groups.

The CEC's permitting process is a certified regulatory program under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended (PRC Section 21000 *et seq*.). This document was prepared in accordance with the requirements of CEQA, as amended, including the Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15000 *et seq*.), and is consistent with local County and City guidelines. Cultural resources work was conducted in compliance with "Instructions to the California Energy Commission Staff for the Review of and Information Requirements for an Application for Certification" (CEC 1992), "Regulations Pertaining to the Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Certification" (CEC 2007), and "Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions" (CEC 2007).

In considering impact significance under CEQA, the significance of the resource itself must first be determined. At the state level, consideration of significance as an "important archaeological resource" is measured by cultural resource provisions considered under CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4, and the draft criteria regarding resource eligibility to the CRHR.

Generally, under CEQA a historical resource (these include the historic architecture and historic and prehistoric archaeological resources) is considered significant if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR. These criteria are set forth in Section 15064.5, and are defined as any resource that:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; or
- Is associated with lives of persons important in our past; or
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA Section 15064.5 also assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed under PRC 5097.98.

Impacts to "unique archaeological resources" are also considered under CEQA, as described under PRC 21083.2. A unique archaeological resource implies an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that - without merely adding to the current body of knowledge - there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria:

- The archaeological artifact, object, or site contains information needed to answer important scientific questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; or
- The archaeological artifact, object, or site has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- The archaeological artifact, object, or site is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A non-unique archaeological resource indicates an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the above criteria. Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources and resources that do not qualify for listing on the CRHR receive no further consideration under CEQA.

In many cases, determination of a resource's eligibility to the CRHR (or its uniqueness) can be made only through extensive research. As such, the best alternative to preserve historical resources is the "no action alternative." However, because this alternative is not always feasible, any project should consider alternatives or mitigation measures to lessen the effects to these resources. Where possible, to the maximum extent possible, impacts to resources should be avoided. If, as the project proceeds, it proves impossible to avoid cultural resources, formal eligibility evaluation will be undertaken. If the resource meets the criteria of eligibility to the CRHR, it will be formally addressed under CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4.

Under CEQA, a project potentially would have significant impacts if it would cause substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource (i.e., a cultural resource eligible to CRHR, or archaeological resource defined as a unique archaeological resource which does not meet CRHR criteria), or would disturb human remains.

1.2.3 Local Level Mandates

The County of San Diego has specific LORS that also determine the treatment of cultural resources identified and recorded in the county. According to the Land Use Element of the San Diego County General Plan, Goal 3.1 is to "protect lands needed for preservation of natural and cultural resources; managed production of resources; and recreation, educational, and scientific activities."

The applicable County Code of Regulatory Ordinances relating to cultural resources include SEC.86.601, SEC.88.7, SEC.396.5, SEC.396.7 and SEC.811.602, detailed below:

> **SEC. 86.601. FINDINGS, PURPOSE AND INTENT**
>
> The purpose of this Ordinance is to control development and to limit the amount of disturbance, keeping in mind the preservation and protection of the County's unique topography, natural beauty, diversity, and natural resources and a high quality of life for current and future residents of the County of San Diego.
>
> (Added by Ord. No. 9842 (N.S.), effective 4-20-07)
>
> **SEC. 88.7. QUALIFIED HISTORICAL PROPERTY**

In order for a property to be a qualified historical property it either needs to be listed under the National Register of Historic Places or registered under a historic district, or it should be listed in any state, city, county or city and county official historic or architectural property register.

(Added by Ord. No. 9425 (N.S.), effective 2-15-02)

SEC. 396.5. SAN DIEGO COUNTY HISTORIC SITE BOARD

The San Diego County established a Historic Site Board in order to preserve any site, building structure or district which is believed to be an archaeological site or that is or will be a historical site. The Historic Board works in conjunction with the State Historic Commission and the State Historic Preservation Officer. This section defines the responsibilities of the Historic Site Board, including inspecting potentially historically significant sites, evaluating and nominating to Federal and State agencies, develop and maintain an inventory of resources, and make recommendations to the Department of Planning and Land Use, the Planning Commission and/or the Board of Supervisors regarding historic resources issues.

(Added by Ord. No. 7105 (N.S.), effective 4-18-86; amended by Ord. No. 7702 (N.S.), effective 1-19-90; amended by Ord. No. 8131 (N.S.), effective 9-4-92; repealed by Ord. No. 8331 (N.S.), effective 1-6-94; added by Ord. No. 9139 (N.S.), effective 4-28-00)

SEC. 396.7. SAN DIEGO COUNTY LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources was established in 2004 and serves as a management tool for planning in order to preserve and protect designated historical properties from substantial adverse change. It is an authoritative listing and guide used by local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying and registering historical resources within the County (added by Ord. No. 9493 (N.S.), effective 9-13-02).

SEC. 811.602. CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

When a rehabilitation or restoration of a structure registered in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places takes place, variances may be issued (amended by Ord. No. 9998 (N.S.), effective 9-4-09).

1.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES PERSONNEL

All cultural resources work for the project was carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation Cultural resources have also been evaluated in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines section 15064.5(a) (2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the PRC., The following key cultural resources personnel conducted and/or supervised the field survey and prepared the technical report and AFC Section:

- Rachael Nixon, MA, RPA (URS Principal Investigator for this project)
- Jeremy Hollins, MA (URS Architectural Historian)
- Melanie Lytle (URS Architectural Historian)
- Sarah Mattiussi (URS Archaeologist)
- Dustin Kay (URS Archaeologist)
- Kimberly Maeyama, Ph.D. (URS Archaeologist)

Ms. Nixon and Mr. Hollins meet the professional standards of the Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Parks Service, 1983. Exhibit A of this report contains key personnel resumes. In addition, Ms. Nixon has been accredited by the Register of Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Other contributors to the report include URS architectural historians Melanie Lytle, and URS archaeologists Sarah Mattiussi and Kimberly Maeyama. Qualifications of the primary individuals contributing to this report are provided in Exhibit A.

1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

This report is divided into eight sections:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Native American Contacts
- Section 3: Environmental Setting
- Section 4: Cultural Context
- Section 5: Record Search and Literature Review
- Section 6: Research Design
- Section 7: Field Survey Methods and Results
- Section 8: Determinations and Interpretations
- Section 9: Management Considerations
- Section 10: References
- Figures and appendices are located at the end of this report.

SECTION 2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on November 16, 2010 to request a search of the Native American Sacred Lands File (SLF) to aid in determining the presence of Native American sacred sites within the project area. A list of Native American contacts that may have knowledge of known cultural resources or sacred sites within the project area was also requested.

The NAHC responded on November 23, 2010, indicating their records search of the SLF failed to identify the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. In addition to the response letter, the NAHC also provided a Native American contact list. Each contact on the list was sent a notification of the proposed undertaking by mail on December 2, 2010 and December 3, 2010, with a request that they respond with information regarding any known cultural resources or sacred sites within the project area. Follow-up phone calls were made and documented on December 9, 2010 (Exhibit B).

To date, URS has received one written response regarding the project, received on December 2, 2010 from Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring. Telephone solicitation results ranged from no comments to a request for Native American monitors to be present on-site during survey and construction in the event that cultural resources are discovered. Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii elder of Laguna Band of Mission Indians left a voicemail on December 10, 2010 requesting Native American monitors accompany archaeologists during the pedestrian survey and during ground disturbing work related to the project. Correspondence letters between URS, on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC and the NAHC, and a log listing those Native Americans contacted are included in Exhibit B of this report.

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SECTION 3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project area is located in southern San Diego County, within the unincorporated community of Otay Mesa, California (Figure 1-1, Regional Location). Otay Mesa is characterized as a broad wide mesa, bordered by Otay Valley to the north, Otay Mountain to the east, the U.S.–Mexico border to the south, and major highways such as Interstate 805 and State Route 126 to the west. The project site is located south of the Lower Otay Reservoir, which pools the flow of the Otay River and releases it into the Otay Valley to the north of the project area. Nearby nature reserves such as the Lower Otay County Park to the north and the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge to the northwest and northeast have preserved much of the natural environment to the north of the Mesa. The proposed project components are entirely situated on the elevated mesa in a mixed rural and industrial environment (Figure 1-2, Site Vicinity Map).

3.2 GEOLOGY

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces. Each province is a naturally defined geologic region displaying a unique landscape or landform. The project area lies within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province which continues south nearly 800 miles as the Peninsula of Baja California, producing one of the largest geologic units in western North America. The province is bound to the north by the Transverse Ranges and the Los Angeles basin and on the east by the Colorado Desert and the Gulf of California. It varies in width from 30 to 100 miles and extends offshore into the Pacific Ocean. Within California, the highest elevations are found in the San Jacinto-Santa Rosa Mountains of the easternmost block, with San Jacinto Peak reaching 10,805 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Peninsular Ranges' general cross-section resembles the Sierra Nevadas, with each range consisting of a gentle westerly slope and normally a steep eastern face. The western ranges slope progressively lower to the west along breaks produced by fault zones (Norris and Webb 1990).

Although not exposed within a two-mile radius of the project site, the region is underlain by Jurassic and Cretaceous plutonic rocks of the composite Peninsular Ranges Batholith, which contains screens (steeply dipping tabular bodies) of variably metamorphosed Mesozoic supracrustal rocks.

Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks represent an older, superjacent part of the Peninsular Ranges' magmatic arc. Early Cretaceous plutons intruded this Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous island-arc assemblage; isotopic ages of the Early Cretaceous Santiago Peak Volcanics range from slightly older than to coeval with the intruded plutons. Unroofing of the westernmost part of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith had occurred by about 84 million years (Ma), the age of nonconformably overlying fossiliferous marine strata. By Late Cretaceous time, the westernmost part of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith had undergone uplift, erosion to a surface of low relief, and marine inundation forming the San Diego embayment. Upper Cretaceous and Eocene marine and nonmarine strata were deposited widely on the eroded batholith, but no stratigraphic record is present for the Paleocene and early Eocene in the region. The upper Cretaceous strata were apparently uplifted and eroded prior to deposition of middle and upper Eocene rocks. Pliocene and Pleistocene coastal terrace deposits rest unconformably upon Tertiary rocks (Oligocene and Miocene) in this area (Todd 2004).

The Santiago Peak Volcanics are the oldest rocks exposed in the project area. They are massive and complexly deformed, and their structure is not readily decipherable. They have undergone low-grade metamorphism and have been intruded by rocks of the mid-Cretaceous batholith. Regional uplift followed metamorphism and batholithic intrusion near the close of the Mesozoic Era, and deep-seated batholithic rocks were extensively exposed. The resulting erosion surface set the stage for deposition of sedimentary rocks in the Late Cretaceous and Tertiary periods (Kennedy and Peterson, 2001).

3.3 CURRENT PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area is in a mixed rural and industrial setting, with land uses that include cattle ranching (*e.g.*, grazing, rangeland); agriculture (*e.g.* grains/hay); power facilities; and auto wrecking, auction, and storage yards. The project area is primarily divided by section line roads. Much of the landscape has been disturbed by grading and the landscape/topography does not generally resemble its natural environment. Most buildings and structures are temporary prefabricated buildings or trailers and dilapidated storage sheds; transmission line corridors and power facilities (*e.g.*, OMGP at 606 De La Fuente Court and the Electrical Power Generating Facility at 9355 Otay Mesa Road); or recently constructed industrial parks.

The following comprise the primary sources of the previous surface and subsurface disturbance in and adjacent to the project area:

- Agricultural activity including grazing, plowing, and planting.
- Energy facilities and transmission lines.
- Public and private buildings and structures (industrial and rural) construction.
- Off-road vehicle track creation.
- Road construction.

The industrial park developer will grade the property in first quarter 2011 as described in the 2009-2010 County of San Diego Grading Permit 2700-1555. This planned soil removal and grading of the property was already planned for prior to the inception of this project and will occur regardless of the submittal of this AFC or its eventual approval. Site elevation for purposes of this project will be approximately 635 feet above mean sea level (msl). This will establish the baseline conditions for the AFC and this report.

SECTION 4 CULTURAL CONTEXT

4.1 CULTURAL CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT VICINITY

Prior to European arrival in California, the San Diego River area was inhabited by Yuman-speaking populations associated with the Cuyamaca complex. They were referred to as Diegueño by the Spaniards because of their affiliation with the Mission San Diego de Alcalá and were later referred to as Kumeyaay and their ancestors. This group is subdivided into two dialectical forms: the Ipai and the Tipai. The Ipai occupied a territory extending north of the San Diego River to just south of the San Luis Rey River. The Tipai territory extended from the San Diego River south into Baja California, Mexico.

The prehistoric cultural context for the immediate environs of the proposed project area indicates that the earliest substantiated human presence in San Diego County occurred during the Paleoindian period (11,800 to 11,000 B.P.; Moratto 1984), represented by a cultural complex referred to as the San Dieguito. In the following Archaic Period, the introduction and rise in prominence of what has been termed the La Jolla complex occurred (8,200 to 1,300 B.P.; Warren *et al.* 1993). By the Late Prehistoric Period (±1,500-1,000 B.P. to circa 1769), several cultural complexes were identified within the confines of present-day San Diego County, particularly the San Luis Rey complex in northern San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in south (Moriarty 1966; Warren 1968; Robbins-Wade 2007). In the immediate project vicinity, archaeological understanding of the Otay Mesa region was at one time very limited, until the recent increase of cultural resource management studies which resulted in the identification, recordation, and excavation or testing of hundreds of archaeological sites. As noted by Robbins-Wade, the most frequently observed prehistoric archaeological site types on the mesa include lithic reduction sites and processing locations commonly found "on the edges of the canyons" (2007: 10). Other site types identified in the project vicinity by Robbins-Wade (2007) and others include residential base camps or "village" sites located at the heads of canyons and, specifically in the eastern portion of the mesa, "lithic quarry sites." It is the determination of Robbins-Wade that "Otay Mesa appears to have been used mainly between 7000 and 2000 years ago, although use continued into the Late Prehistoric period" (2007: 13; *cf.* Robbins-Wade 1990).

During the Spanish period, Otay Mesa was relatively isolated. Only during the Mexican period were the Otay and Janal ranchos established to the Mesa's north but the actual Mesa itself remained undeveloped. During the American period, the area was not ranched or farmed systematically until the late nineteenth century when a couple small and short-lived towns were established to support a small community of farmers and ranchers. Even then, problems with unreliable water sources made farming challenging. The area remained primarily agricultural until the late 1960s, even after the introduction of the Brown Field NAAS during World War I. Beginning in the 1970s, drastic changes in land use occurred with the establishment of industrial developments, detention/prison facilities in the 1980s and the establishment of parks and refuges in the 1990s.

4.2 REGIONAL PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

As part of the cultural resources investigation, a prehistoric overview has been prepared for the project area. Several different regional prehistory chronologies with overlapping terminology have been offered for coastal southern California (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968, 1993). Although terminology may vary, archaeological research in southern California over the past century has resulted in the development of a temporal scheme for regional prehistory that is generally accepted by the archaeological community.

Accordingly, the prehistory of San Diego County can be divided into three temporal periods: Paleoindian (12,000 to 8,000 Before Present [B.P.]), Archaic (8,200 to 1,300 B.P), and Late Prehistoric (1,500 to Contact).

4.2.1 Paleoindian

There is currently no widely accepted evidence to substantiate the argument for human occupation in San Diego County prior to 12,000 B.P. The earliest substantiated human presence in San Diego County is during the Paleoindian period, as evidenced by the occurrence of fluted projectile points associated exclusively with the period 11,800 to 11,000 B.P. (Moratto 1984). Though the period dates from approximately 12,000 to 8,000 B.P., the earliest radiocarbon date is 9,030 ± 350 years B.P. (Warren 1967). This period, referred to as the San Dieguito Complex, was first recognized by Malcolm J. Rogers (Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito complex is characterized by flaked stone tools, including large percussion-flaked bifaces, scraper planes, small domed scrapers, knives, choppers, and crescentics (Davis, *et al.* 1969; Rogers 1966; Warren 1987, 1993). Warren (1987) also noted the well-controlled percussion flaking technique seen in assemblages from the San Dieguito complex.

4.2.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic period, also known as the Millingstone Horizon, dates from approximately 8,200 to 1,300 B.P. (Warren *et al.* 1993). Artifacts from this period are more functionally varied than the artifact assemblage from the San Dieguito period, suggesting a wider range of subsistence activities (Warren *et al.* 1993). Coastal Archaic sites, referred to as the La Jolla complex, depict a hunter-gatherer society with an emphasis on procurement of fish, marine mollusk, plant, and small mammal resources. Sites were primarily located along the margins of terraces overlooking coastal lagoons and protected bays in San Diego County. Sites are characterized by the presence of shell middens, manos, basin metates, cobble tools, discoidals, drills, and polished stone artifacts. Steep-angled and crude percussion flake scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones are also present. The appearance of shallow middens, large metates, and reliance on coastal resources evidences a semi-sedentary existence among the La Jolla populations. Treatment of the dead was in flexed human burials. The deceased were buried in the living areas at early La Jolla complex sites, while there was a tendency to segregate burials into cemeteries at later sites (Rogers 1939).

4.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period

Late Prehistoric period Yuman and Shoshonean speaking populations subsequently displaced or subsumed the Archaic populations in San Diego County beginning approximately 1,500 to 1,000 years B.P. and ending with the contact period, circa 1769 (Moriarty 1966; Warren 1968). According to Moriarty (1968), around 2,000 B.P., pre-ceramic Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating westward toward southern California. By 1,300 B.P., their influence is clearly evidenced in the archaeological record. Similarly, sometime after 1,500 B.P. (possibly as late as 500 B.P.), an intrusion of Shoshonean speakers occurred in the northern part of San Diego County. It is generally accepted in the archaeological community that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Hokan-based, Yuman-speaking peoples in southern San Diego County (Diegueño/Kumeyaay), while the San Luis Rey complex is associated with the Takic Shoshonean-speaking peoples to the north (Luiseño). Research places a loose divisional line between the groups just south of the San Luis Rey River (Luomala 1978)

4.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

The Yuman-speaking populations associated with the Cuyamaca complex were referred to as Diegueño by the Spaniards in reference to their affiliation with the *Miśion San Diego de Alcalá* and later referred to as Kumeyaay, a linguistic term given the specific Hokan language of the region. The group is further sub-divided into two dialectical forms: the Ipai or Northern Diegueño and the Tipai or Southern Diegueño (Langdon 1975; Hedges 1975). The Ipai occupied a territory extending north of the San Diego River to just south of the San Luis Rey River. The Tipai territory extended from the San Diego River south into Baja California, Mexico, the area in which the project is located.

The Kumeyaay were hunter-gatherers organized by patrilineal, patrilocal residence groups that claimed prescribed territories (Luomala 1978; Kroeber 1925). Settlement patterns can be characterized as central-based nomadism, dependent upon seasonality, band territory, and the availability of resources within a territory. Settlements consisted of temporary campsites and large, semi-permanent villages. Temporary summer encampments followed seasonal resources and consisted of simple windbreaks. Semi-permanent winter settlements contained dome-shaped thatched pole frameworks covered with willow branches and tule reeds. These dwellings had excavated floors and central hearths. Structures were arranged within the village without any apparent pattern. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries.

4.4 REGIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT

4.4.1 Spanish Period (1540 to 1821)

In 1542, Juan Jimenez Cabrillo landed in San Diego and explored what he called San Miguel Bay. Cabrillo's voyage was later retraced by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602. Accounts from both explorers' journeys document their encounters with the local native populations; however, no direct archaeological evidence of either explorer's visit has yet been discovered. In 1769, an expedition commanded by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north to San Diego on a mission to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into Alta California. The expedition included a combination of soldiers, settlers, and missionaries to create bases along the California coast. Father Junipero Serra, "Father of the Missions," was among those present and is credited with the founding of the mission in San Diego. As such, historians generally agree the historic period for the region begins on July 16, 1769, with the founding of the Mission San Diego de Alcala on Presidio Hill. The mission was the first of a chain of twenty-one missions to be established along the California coast. A new camp was also established at the foot of Presidio hill near the present site of Old Town. The mission remained at its location until 1774, when it was moved six miles east.

Native populations violently resisted the missions, and Father Serra and his associate minister, Father Parron, found it very difficult to make converts. Because the Kumeyaay led a seminomadic lifestyle, sedentary mission life was particularly disruptive, and uprisings and rebellions were common. On November 4, 1775, 70 separate villages united in a particularly destructive uprising and burned the mission down, killing one of the priests. Despite this, the mission was rebuilt and California missions, in general, managed to maintain a large population of neophytes, most of who were allowed to remain in nearby villages rather than being forced to relocate to the missions themselves (Loumala 1978).

The Spanish period extended to 1821. During this period the introduction of cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, corn, wheat, olives, and other agricultural goods and implements were introduced to the region. Some portions of the region were parceled out to loyalists of the Spanish crown for ranches. The project site is located to the south of the far eastern portion of the City of Chula Vista, which was originally part of the Spanish land grant of Rancho del Rey (King's Ranch) and was used as grazing land for large herds of horses and cattle (City of Chula Vista 2005). After 1821, California came under Mexican rule but Spanish culture and influence were persistent while the missions continued operation.

4.4.2 Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

The Mexican War of Independence began on September 16, 1810, and concluded with Mexico gaining its independence from Spain in 1821. As a result, California came under Mexican rule. Foreign policy was subsequently changed to permit and encourage trade with foreign countries. California's main exports at that time were cowhides and tallow. In 1833 the Mexican government passed a law secularizing the missions and the rancho system was established to promote Hispano-Mexican settlement. The Spanish land grant Rancho del Rey, approximately three miles northwest of the project area, became known as Rancho de la Nacion when Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 (City of Chula Vista 2005). Secularization of mission lands made tracts available and additional land still occupied by the Kumeyaay was also granted, forcing the native inhabitants to assimilate or move away. In 1835 the Mexican government granted pueblo status to the settlement of San Diego. Transportation routes were expanded and cattle ranching continued to predominate over other agricultural activities.

Under the Mexican rancho system, much of the remaining region was apportioned to prominent families as land granted by the Mexican government. The project site lies approximately two miles south of the southeast intersection of the Janal and Otay Ranchos. Janal and Otay were two adjoining ranchos granted to Jose Antonio and Dona Magdalena Estudillo, brother and sister, in 1829 by Governor Jose Maria Echeandia. Jose Antonia received the 4,436-acre Janal Rancho, and Dona Magdalena was given the 6,657-acre Otay Rancho. For many years, the Janal and Otay Ranchos were jointly operated as cattle ranches, but carried distinct cattle brands. Janal is often seen on old maps labeled as Otay, or Otay Dominguez (Moyer 1969).

The newly-formed United States was also acquiring large sums of territory and rapidly expanding westward. On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico and invaded Mexico from the east, reaching San Diego by December of that year. The United States' invasion was successful and the Mexican period ended in 1848. Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States acquired all Mexican territory west of the Rio Grande and north of the Gila River, which included Alta California.

4.4.3 American Period (1848 to Present)

In 1850, two years after California became a United States territory it was admitted as the thirty-first state. Three events – the discovery of gold in Northern California in 1848 by the American James Marshall, the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 granting 160-acre parcels of public domain to individual settlers, and the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865 – resulted in an influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region, further displacing remaining indigenous populations. The 1850 census sets the non-native population of San Diego at 650 and the County of San Diego at 798.

Attempts to establish reservations for the displaced native populations failed when the proposed 1852 Santa Ysabel treaty was rejected by the Senate. Similarly, two reservations created in 1870 were withdrawn in 1871 because the land was considered too good for the native inhabitants. Finally, in 1875, the United States government issued an executive order from President Ulysses S. Grant for the creation of several reservations, mostly on and around existing villages in northern and central San Diego County. Unfortunately, these lands were inadequate to support traditional indigenous lifestyle. Reservations were depleted of native plant resources by unfettered cattle grazing and lacked water sources as a result of natural waterway diversion by settlers.

The founding of modern San Diego is credited to Alonzo Horton. In 1869, Horton began his New Town development by the bay. In 1870, the City of San Diego population climbed to 2,300 and the population within San Diego County was 4,951. By 1871, San Diego municipal offices were d to New Town, and Old Town declined. The arrival of the transcontinental railroad in 1885 brought with it another incursion of people. San Diego's population soared, reaching an estimated 35,000 to 40,000 at its peak in 1887. Numerous neighborhoods and communities were established to accommodate the incoming people. Although the real estate boom ended and population dropped dramatically before the turn of the century, the establishment of military presence during the early 1900s again brought an inflow of people to the region.

4.4.3.1 Decline of the Ranchos

Meanwhile, to the east of the city, the owners of the Janal and Otay Ranchos fought to retain their titles. The Land Act of 1851 required all land claims to be verified within two years, with proof of burden placed on the landowners. The petitions for the Janal and Otay properties lasted ten years followed by lengthy court hearings. In 1872, the United States Land Commission granted the U.S. patent to the Janal Rancho to Jose Guadalupe, son of Jose Antonio Estudillo, and confirmed Dona Magdalena's claim to the Otay Rancho (Moyer 1969).

The Janal and Otay Ranchos changed ownership several times, and boundaries were frequently altered as land was bought or sold. By 1900, E.S. Babcock, owner of the Western Salt Company and builder of the Hotel del Coronado, had acquired both the Janal and Otay Ranchos. The Upper and Lower Otay Reservoirs were constructed on the eastern portion of Janal Rancho, and the land was sold to the City of San Diego (County of San Diego 1993). The land located in the western portion of Janal Rancho was sold to Henry G. Fenton and became Fenton Ranch (Eastlake 2007; PBS&J 2009). Approximately 3,000 acres of Fenton Ranch were farmed for lima beans and barley. In 1951, H.G. Fenton died, leaving the Fenton Ranch to his daughter Emily. In 1979, the Eastlake Company purchased Fenton Ranch for housing development (The Eastlake Company 2007).

Otay Rancho became known as Otay Ranch, which included portions of Janal Rancho. Upon the death of Babcock in 1922, ownership of Otay Ranch changed hands several times before being sold to Stephen Birch, son of a prominent East Coast family, in 1936. Birch purchased and combined several contiguous tracts of land to create a land holding of approximately 29,000 acres under the name Otay Agricultural Corporation, which later changed to United Enterprises. Birch built an 11-acre family estate call Rancho del Otay on Otay Ranch. The lands of Otay Ranch were farmed for lima beans, hay, and grain. The ranch continued to raise cattle, specializing in polled Herefords, Black Angus, and Santa Gertrudis, which carried the same cattle brand used by Dona Magdalena Estudillo in the 1800s. Mary Birch, daughter of Stephen Birch, inherited

Otay Ranch and United Enterprises upon the death of her father in 1940 (County of San Diego 1993). In September of 1968, 3,150 acres of Otay Ranch were sold to John Quinn, a Los Angeles oil man, and Albert Gersten, head of the Gersten Construction Company of Los Angeles. The area sold was surrounded by the City of Chula Vista and was planned for home development and light industry (Moyer 1969).

4.4.3.2 Establishment of City of Chula Vista

Contemporaneously to the founding of San Diego, nearby City of Chula Vista was also established. In 1868, the Kimball Brothers acquired the lands of the Rancho de la Nacion with the intention of developing the land. The Kimballs also acquired water rights to Sweetwater River and made plans to construct a dam to provide water for their planned development. In 1880, plans to build a railroad from National City to Barstow were finalized and the National City and Otay Railroad was incorporated in 1886. Construction of a rail line connecting Chula Vista to National City and San Diego began in 1887, which laid the foundation for the development of the 5,000-acre Chula Vista tract. Land sales in Chula Vista began in 1887. By the end of the year, several new homes were under construction. Citrus groves and other produce were planted around the new homes to create an orchard community. On October 17, 1911, Chula Vista was incorporated as a city (City of Chula Vista 2005).

The City of Chula Vista maintained an agricultural economy and became the largest lemon-growing center in the world until the United States entered World War II. Just months prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, Rohr Aircraft Corporation relocated to the City of Chula Vista, which contributed to the tripling of the City's population within a decade. The City of Chula Vista's orchards and farms were gradually replaced by housing, businesses, and other development as the economic focus of the City shifted from agriculture. Following World War II, the presence of numerous military installations in the region contributed to the population growth of the City of Chula Vista and surrounding communities. As a result, the City of Chula Vista became one of the largest communities in San Diego County by the 1960s (City of Chula Vista 2005).

Annexation of additional lands into the City of Chula Vista did not occur until 1949. During the 1950s, areas to the east and southeast were annexed and the City continued to expand eastward in the following decades. During the 1980s and 1990s, Rancho del Rey, Eastlake (originally part of Janal Rancho), and other master planned communities were developed in eastern Chula Vista. In addition, over 14 square miles of Otay Ranch were annexed and planned for future development. By 2005, the City of Chula Vista included approximately 52 square miles of land, from San Diego Bay eastward to Otay Lakes (City of Chula Vista 2005).

4.4.3.3 Development of Otay Mesa

The 1880s population and building boom in San Diego reached as far as Otay Mesa, where a small number of those who had migrated to the region settled. Otay Mesa was publicized at the time as an ideal location for dry farmed fruits (particularly citrus) and grains because of its table-like topography and lack of extreme weather. In 1886, Robert N. Tibbits purchased an unknown amount of land on Otay Mesa, a portion of which was later known as Kuebler Ranch, for $2,000. The plot book for 1895 lists the area under his wife Christina (Garcia) Tibbits. The lack of water kept growth modest though there were enough people in Otay Mesa by the late 1880s for a church and a school to be constructed near present-day Brown Field Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) (Painter 1985; *Plat Book* 1891, 1895; *San Diego Union* 1885).

In the late 1880s, the town of Siempre Viva was established east of the southern extension of Alta Road, next to the U.S.–Mexico border. It had all but vanished by the turn of the twentieth century, though in its heyday it had contained two racetracks, a saloon, a large barn for prize fights, and a post office (operated from 1889-1892). Another town, Lemon, was established in the area, but very little is known about it besides that it had a post office from 1892 to 1895. It was located either at the junction of the San Bernardino Meridian and Otay Mesa Road or at the junction of Otay Mesa Road and La Media Road (Painter 1985).

The 1895 city and county directory list 18 men as living in Otay Mesa. Twenty-eight families were reportedly dry farming on the Mesa by the turn of the twentieth century. Crops grown included peaches, apricots, grapes, mulberries, potatoes, beans, peas, oranges, lemons, ornamental trees, pampas grass, and passion flowers (Painter 1985).

In 1909, Claude B. Keubler and his father purchased 160 acres of land formerly owned by the Tibbets. Claude soon bought his father's share and, with his wife Clella, operated the ranch under the name Kuebler Ranch until his death in 1960. At the time of his death, the ranch contained 4,700 acres. The family also leased an additional 7,000 acres from the government. The ranch's borders stretched from the Mexican border on the south to just south of Otay Lake on the north. After Claude's death, his son Lawrence operated it until it was sold by the family sometime before 1975 for $1.75 million. The Keubler home was located at 511 Alta Road (Kuebler 1961; *San Diego Union* 1960, 1975, 1983; *Plat Book* c. 1912).

The Lower Otay Reservoir, to the immediate north of the Mesa and two miles north of the project, was first dammed in 1897, and the present dam, Savage Dam, was constructed between 1917 and 1919. The need for a reliable water supply dominated the early history of San Diego, and the Lower Otay Reservoir was an important contribution toward the region's efforts to obtain a regular water supply for residents and agricultural irrigation. By 1897, seven reservoirs were in San Diego County, including the Sweetwater (1888), Cuyamaca (1889), Escondido (1887-94), La Mesa (1895), Morena (1895), Barrett Div. (c. 1896), and Lower Otay (1897) (Hill 2002).

The Lower Otay Reservoir, which pools the water of the Otay River behind a dam, was created in 1897. The construction of the first Lower Otay Dam commenced in 1887 as a masonry structure, although work was stalled until 1894. In 1916, a series of heavy rain storms in conjunction with the alleged rainmaking activities of Charles Hatfield hit the county, causing widespread flooding and damage in Otay Valley (City of San Diego n.d.). The destruction of the water on its seven-mile course to the bay destroyed everything that it encountered, resulting in at least 14 deaths (Pourade 1965).

In February of 1917, a $682,200 city bond issue passed for reconstruction of the dam, although a contract for the work was not awarded until that fall (Pourade 1965). San Diego City Engineer Hiram Newton Savage (1861-1934) supervised the design and construction of the new Lower Otay Dam, an arch-gravity dam, which was built at an expense of $7.33 million (Hollins 2005: 125-126; Hill 2002). The dam was dedicated in September 1919 (*San Diego Union* 1919). On July 9, 1934, the City Council of San Diego changed the name of Lower Otay Dam to Savage Dam in recognition of Savage's work in development of the city's water supply (Hiram Newton Savage Papers n.d.).

Besides the construction of a clubhouse near the school and church, no additional non-agricultural related structures were constructed in Otay Mesa until the federal government used eminent domain to procure the land where the school was located to establish an airfield. The project site is located approximately one mile

east of the Brown Field NAAS. The Brown Field NAAS was originally named East Field after Major Killian East, who had been killed in an automobile accident near Mitchell Field, New York. The Army established East Field NAAS in 1918 in conjunction with the World War I development of San Diego's North Island, located 16 miles northwest. East Field was used as an aerial gunnery and aerobatics school by military and civilian aviation during the 1920s and 1930s. After the beginning of World War II, the Navy improved the airfield. Construction began in January 1943, and the station was commissioned on March 17, 1943 as NAAS Otay Mesa. In August 25, 1943, the airfield was rededicated as Brown Field NAAS in honor of Commander Melville S. Brown, who had been killed in an aircraft accident in 1936. In 1945, several improvements, including a new Bachelor Officers Quarters, a brig, nose hangars, and a training building were added to Brown Field NAAS. Brown Field NAAS consisted of 805 acres of Navy-owned land and contained barracks for 378 officers and 1992 enlisted men (Shettle 1997). At the time that the land for the airfield was seized, a portion of the Kuebler Ranch northwest of the project area was seized for a practice bombing range. In 1946 Brown Field NAAS was closed and became a civilian airport. However, the Korean War necessitated the reopening of the field and Brown Field was recommissioned as an NAAS in 1954. The Navy closed Brown Field NAAS for the last time in 1962 (Shettle 1997).

Other non-agricultural developments in Otay Mesa included an oil well that was drilled in 1928 (no oil was found) and mining of Betonite clay along Dennery Canyon until the 1940s. Otherwise, agriculture remained the dominant land use in Otay Mesa. By 1950, irrigated crops were being grown in addition to dry farming.

In 1957, the County of San Diego leased the land adjacent to the south edge of Lower Otay Reservoir (approximately two miles north of the project area) from the City of San Diego to create a park (City of San Diego n.d.). At that time, only a ranger's adobe residence and a grove of eucalyptus overlooked the dam (City of Sand Diego n.d.). The adobe no longer appears to be present. Today, the park site contains a circa 1960 Ranch-style park office and housing building, picnic tables, restroom facilities, gazebos, playgrounds, and landscaped lawns (City of San Diego n.d.). The area has historically been used for water production and has been associated with the reservoir since the late 1800s (PBS&J 2009). From at least 1955, however, the park has functioned as a camping ground (USGS 1955 15-minute Jamul Quad).

Drastic changes in land use of the Mesa began to occur in the 1970s. The South Bay Speedway was constructed on Airway, between Harvest Road and La Media that decade. The auto-wrecking yards and auto auction yards that characterize the area south and southwest of the project were established in the mid-1970s. Remaining land was a mix of rural use (egg ranches, stables, grazing land, and nurseries) and industrial properties (warehouses and power facilities).

During the late 1980s, there was a move by detention authorities to concentrate correctional facilities to the eastern Otay Mesa. The result was the construction of several complexes within approximately one mile to the north and one mile to the east of the project area. Sponsored by Assemblyman and Judge Richard J. Donovan, the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility was the first to be built on a 780-acre site. By July of 1987, the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility was opened and operational. In 1991, both the George F. Bailey Detention Facility (GBDF) and the East Mesa Detention Facility (EMDF) were competed. Despite its completion, the GBDF was not fully operational until 1994. Currently, the maximum GBDF is the largest to be operated under the jurisdiction of the San Diego County Sheriff's Department (San Diego County Sheriff's Department n.d.; LEAD San Diego, n.d.).

At about the same time that the GBDF became operational, the Otay Mesa Port of Entry (approximately two miles southeast of the project area) was shifted to cargo transportation. Both American and Mexican authorities agreed to transfer all southbound commercial traffic to the Otay Mesa facility. Currently, the Otay Mesa Border Crossing is the largest commercial land port on the California-Mexico border and the third largest along the U.S.–Mexico border (Otay Mesa Chamber of Commerce n.d.).

The San Diego National Wildlife Refuge, to the west, north, and east of the project area, was established in 1998. In the early 1970s, several sanctuaries were created to preserve local wildlife habitats in San Diego, including Seal Beach, Tijuana Slough, and Sweetwater Marsh. While many of these early measures were taken in an attempt to protect the birds of California's coastal marshes, the movement soon extended to a range of both species and topography. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "[i]n the mid-1990s, San Diegans joined with state and federal agencies to protect larger areas of open space under the Multiple Species Conservation Program" (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.). The San Diego National Wildlife Refuge was added to this complex of protected habitats, providing sanctuary for an even greater variety of flora and fauna (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).

Today, Otay Mesa is an industrial hub that contains energy facilities, warehouses, storage yards, and open land. Brown Field NAAS now serves as a general aviation airport and port-of-entry for private aircraft coming into the United States through Mexico. It is also heavily used by military and law enforcement agencies (City of San Diego n.d.2). The ranch house at Keubler Ranch, located approximately a quarter-mile north of the project area, has been converted to a restaurant known as Alta Café or Alta Latin Grille.

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SECTION 5 RECORD SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

5.1 INTRODUCTION

A records search for previously conducted investigations and previously recorded cultural resources was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) to determine previously recorded sites and cultural resource investigations within the project site and laydown area and a one-mile search radius. Additionally, a review of previously recorded sites and cultural resource investigations within the transmission line corridors and a quarter-mile search radius was conducted.

5.2 RECORD SEARCH

On November 16, 2010, Mr. David M. Caterino (Coordinator) and Mr. Nick Doose, of the SCIC, performed a records search at the SCIC at San Diego State University. The SCIC is the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) cultural resources database repository for San Diego and other counties in the region. Mr. Caterino and Mr. Doose searched all relevant previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations completed for the project site and laydown area and a one-mile search radius, as well as those within the project linear corridors and within a quarter-mile search area on either side of the project linear corridors. The following information was reviewed by the SCIC: location maps for all previously recorded trinomial and primary prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and isolates; site record forms and updates for all cultural resources previously identified; previous investigation boundaries; and National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for associated reports, historic maps, and historic addresses.

5.2.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

According to the SCIC, 105 cultural resource investigations have been performed within one mile of the project area and/or within a quarter mile of the project linear corridors (Confidential Exhibit E, Figures 5-1A through C and Table 1).

The records search determined that 44 of these 105 cultural resources investigations include portions of the project site, laydown area, and/or transmission and gas line corridors. Of the 44 studies encompassing portions of the project site, laydown area, and/or transmission and gas line corridors, eight include a portion of the project area, while the remaining 36 include portions of the transmission and/or gas line corridors.

Table 1 summarizes the previous cultural resource investigations listed in the records search results. All previous investigations which were conducted within one-quarter mile of the project linear corridors are shown in italics, and copies of the reports are included in Confidential Exhibit F.

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1120150	*Biological and Archaeological Survey, Tentative Parcel Map 12400, Otay Mesa*	*1976 Advance Planning and Research Associates*	*Title Insurance and Trust Company*	*Otay Mesa*	*Negative*	*Yes*
1120414	*Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Otay Mesa International Border Crossing*	*1974 WESTEC Services, Inc.*	*Unknown*	*Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1120597	Cultural Resource Survey for Jail Facilities at Clairemont Mesa, Downtown San Diego and Otay Mesa	1986 WESTEC Services, Inc.	County of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1120673	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Program for the East mesa Detention Facility San Diego , California	1988 WESTEC Services, Inc	County of San Diego - Dept. of Public Works	Otay Mesa, Jamul	Positive	No
1120850	Cultural Resources Survey and Testing Program For the East Mesa Detention Facility, San Diego, California	1988 WESTEC Services, Inc	County of San Diego - Dept. of Public Works	Otay Mesa, Jamul	Positive	No
1121018	Cultural Resource Survey of the Strazw Property, Otay Mesa, California	1987 Dennis Gallegos	George Straza	Otay Mesa	Positive	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1121364	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed State Route 125 from State Route 905 (near Second Border Crossing) to State Route 54 (Near the Sweetwater Reservoir), San Diego California	1990 CALTRANS	CALTRANS	Jamul Mountains, Jamul, Otay Mesa, National City	Positive	No
1121501	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed S.D.G.& E. Border Substation Property	1985 RECON	San Diego Gas & Electric Company	Otay Mesa	Negative	No
1121526	*Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Otay Mesa Correctional Facility*	*1982 WESTEC Services, Inc.*	*State of California Department of General Services*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*No*
1121619	*Proponents Environmental Assessment Miguel to Tijuana Interconnection Project 230KV Transmission Line*	*1979 WESTEC Services, Inc.*	*San Diego Gas & Electric Company*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1121867	Archaeological Investigations on Alta Road County of San Diego	1987 RECON	San Diego - Dpt. Of Public Works	Otay Mesa	Positive	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1122115	Extended Environmental Initial Study for Bradley Auto Storage Auction Pool P88-020 Log# 88-19-14	1988 Xinos Enterprises	Bradley Auto Storage Auction Pool	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1122142	*Environmental Impact Report San Diego International Raceway Otay Mesa, San Diego County EAD LOG#84-19-13.*	*1985 Graves Engineering, Inc*	*San Diego Motor Racing Associates*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*No*
1122440	*Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for American International Raceway*	*1990 TMI Environmental Services*	*American International Raceway, Inc.*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1122482	Archaeological Testing for Sites CA-SDI-10067, CA-SDI-12880, and CA-SDI-12881 Located within Parcel No. 646-130-42 Otay Mesa	1992 Gallegos & Associates	Carl Roll	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1122487	Archaeological Testing for a Portion of CA-SDI-5352 Located within Parcels 646-246-31 and 646-240-28 Otay Mesa	1992 Gallegos & Associates	Alfred Atallah	Otay Mesa	Positive	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1122522	*Evaluation of a Prehistoric Resource Processing Site CA-SDI-11383H Historic Bird Ranch CA-SDI-11386H and Water Conveyance System CA-SDI-11383H for the Otay Valley Reclamation Plant*	*1992 Brian F. Mooney Associates*	*City of San Diego*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1122537	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test of Site CA-SDI-10218 Locus B for the Loma-Sorrento Partnership	1992 Gallegos & Associates	Loma-Sorrento Investors	Del Mar	Positive	No
1122562	Phase 11 Archaeological Test Excavation at Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-10454, Marron Valley, Dulzura	1992 CALTRANS	Department of Transportation	Dulzura	Positive	No
1122695	*Historical/Archaeological Survey and Testing for CA-SDI-5352 and CA-SDI-1237, Otay Mesa, California ERC Environmental & Energy*	*1992 Dennis Gallegos and Carolyn Kyle*	*Rancon Financial Corporation*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1122802	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Construction of Class a Truck Inspection Station at Otay Mesa International Border Crossing, San Diego County	1993 CALTRANS	Department of Transportation	Otay Mesa	Negative	No
1122945	Cultural Resource Survey and Test of Five Sites for the Otay Water District Central Area and Otay Mesa Interconnection Pipeline Alignments	1994 Gallegos & Associates	RBF/Sholders & Sanford	Otay Mesa, Jamul	Positive	No
1123051	*An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed San Diego Motor Racing Park, Otay Mesa, San Diego County*	*185 Brian F. Smith*	*Graves Engineering*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*No*
1123266	Archaeological Survey for the Joint Task Force-Six Border Road Repair Project, Otay Mountain, California	1996 Affinis	Geo-Marine, Inc.	Otay Mesa, Otay Mountain, Dulzura, Tecate	Positive	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius (Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1123555	National Register Significance Evaluation of Six Sites for the Border Lights Project on Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California	1998 Environmental Planning Section U.S. Army Corps of Engineer	Environmental Planning Section U.S. Army Corps of Engineer	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1123564	Archaeological Survey Report for the SR-125 Quino management Areas: West Otay Mountain, West Marron and East Marron, San Diego County, California	1999 California Transportation Ventures	California Transportation Ventures	Otay Mesa, Otay Mountain, Tecate	Positive	No
1123695	*Historic Properties Inventory for the Southeast Otay mesa Sludge Processing Facilities and Pipeline (Southern Sludge Processing Facility to Southeast Otay Mesa Sludge Processing Facility), San Diego, California*	*1990 City of San Diego, Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego*	*Butler/Roach Group*	*Otay Mesa*	*Inventory*	*Yes*

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1123772	*Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Lonestar Site (CA-SDI-12337) in the SR-125 Project Corridor Otay Mesa, San Diego County*	*1994 CALTRANS*	*CALTRANS*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1123800	An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, County of San Diego	2000 Brian F. Smith & Associates	J.Gary Burke	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124206	Cultural Resource Survey of the Straza Property, Otay Mesa, California	1987 WESTEC Services, Inc.	George Straza	Otay Mesa	Negative	No
1124260	*Cultural Resource Survey for San Diego County Water Authority Pipeline 4EII*	*1991 Brian F. Mooney Associates*	*San Diego Water Authority*	*Otay Mesa, Jamul*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1124264	Archaeological Testing and NR Eligibility for JIF-G Border Lighting Project Otay Mesa	1994 Brian F. Mooney Associates	US Army Corps of Engineers	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124452	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southeast Otay Mesa Candidate Monofil, San Diego County, California	1993 Brian F. Mooney and Associates	City of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124620	Otay International Center Specific Plan.	1983 Rick Engineering Co.	County of San Diego	Otay Mesa	No Survey Done	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1124356	*Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Otay Mesa International Border Crossing*	*1974 Richard Carrico*	*WESTEC Services, Inc.*	*Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1124643	*California State Prison at San Diego Final Environmental Impact Report State Clearinghouse Number 81010704*	*1982 WESTEC Services, Inc.*	*The California Dept. of Corrections*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*No*
1124649	*Otay Mesa OHV Park Environmental Impact Report.*	*1986 WESTEC Services, Inc. and EDAW*	*County of San Diego - Dept. of Planning and Land Use*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1124651	East Mesa County Detention Facility Draft Environmental Impact Report	1987 WESTEC Services, Inc.	County of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124653	East mesa Detention Facility Supplemental Environmental Impact Report Draft	1988 WESTEC Services, Inc	County of San Diego - Office of Special Projects	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124723	Cultural Resources Survey of the East Otay Mesa Sand and Gravel Stockpile and Conveyor Belt Project Area, San Diego County, California	2000 Tetra Tech	Austin Industries	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124790	Archaeological Testing Program at CA-SDI-12256 for the San Diego Gas & Electric Otay Mesa Pipeline Extension, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California	1999 Affinis	San Diego Gas & Electric Company	Otay Mesa	Positive	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1124812	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report - State Route 125 - South	1995 CALTRANS	CALTRANS	Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains	Positive	No
1124840	*Confidential Appendix to the Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E Project Vecino Gas Pipeline, Otay Mesa, San Diego, CA*	*1992 Affinis*	*The Butler/Roach Group, Inc.*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1124853	*Volume I Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program of the Proposed Miguel-Tijuana 230 KV International Interconnection Project San Diego, CO*	*1983 Cultural Systems research*	*San Diego Gas & Electric Company*	*Otay Mesa, Jamal Mtn*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1124959	Draft EIR for Otay Mesa International center Specific Plan & Tentative Subdivison Map	1983 RECON	Otay International Center	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1125063	*Cultural Resource Survey and Extended Phase I testing Program for the Future State Route 11 and East Otay Mesa Port of Entry Project , San Diego, California*	*2001 Kyle Consulting*	*Helix Environmenta l Planning, Inc*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1125199	Archaeological and Historical resources Survey Vehicle Barrier & Drainage Works United States - Mexico International Boundary Otay Mesa San Diego, California	1989 ERCE	International Boundary & Water Commission	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1125379	*Cultural Resource Inventory Number 2 for Twenty-Seven Drill Sites within the Amir Indian Rose Area Lease*	*1988 Gallegos & Associates*	*California Energy Commission*	*Otay Mesa*	*Inventory*	*Yes*
1125473	Fourth Supplemental Forstate Route 125-South for Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Management Areas and SR-54 Trail Relocation Corridor	1999 Department of Transportation	SHPO	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1125800	Otay Mesa Pipeline Extension Project	1998 Mary Robbins-Wade	Unknown	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1126180	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Valle de Oro Property Otay Mesa	2000 Gallegos & Associates	Valle de Oro Bank	Otay Mesa	Negative	No
1126369	*Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route 905*	*1999 Gallegos & Associates*	*California Department of Transportation*	*Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach*	*Positive*	*Yes**
1126530	*Archaeological Field Survey of JFT-6 Light Pole Project*	*1991 Stephen Dibble*	*Unknown*	*Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach*	*Negative*	*Yes*

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1127172	*Otay Mesa Truck Route Archaeological Monitoring, Report of Findings*	*1994 Cultural Resources Management*	*City of San Diego*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*No*
1127187	*Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Otay Mesa Generating Project - Gas Line Corridor San Diego, California*	*2001 Gallegos & Associates*	*California Energy Commission*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1127313	Cultural Resources Survey of the East Otay Mesa Sand and Gravel Stockpile and Conveyor Belt Project Area, San Diego County, California	2000 Tetra Tech, Inc.	Austin Industries	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1127379	*Secon Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report: Final Preferred Alternative State Route 125 South*	*1998 CALTRANS*	*CALTRANS*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1127462	Cultural Resources Survey Otay Mesa Road Pipeline Project (9500 Linear Feet) San Diego, CA	1991 Timothy Latas	Otay Water District in San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1127465	Results of a Monitoring Program for the East Mesa Detention Facility Schott Farmstead (SDI-10688H), San Diego County, CA	1991 ERCE	County of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1127547	Phase I Archaeological Report for Proposed Light Installation along the U.S./Mexican Border	1996 Scientific Applications Int. Corp	Aspen Environmental	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1127659	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed State Route 125 from State Route 905 (Near Second Border Crossing) to State Route 54 (Near Sweetwater Reservoir); 11-SD-125 P.M./11.2	1990 CALTRANS	CALTRANS	Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains, National City	Positive	No
1127677	*An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the East Otay Auto Storage Project on Otay Mesa; County of San Diego*	*2000 Brian F. Smith & Associates*	*ERB Engineering, Inc.*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*No*
1128053	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California	2000 Gallegos & Associates	Andy Campbell	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1128056	*Data Recovery Program for the MCCool/Lohman Homestead: 1880s to 1940s Otay Mesa, San Diego, California*	*2002 Gallegos & Associates*	*URS Corporation*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes**

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1128068	*Cultural Resources Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project*	*2000 Gallegos & Associates*	*California Energy Commission*	*Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1128069	*Cultural Resource Test for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, Sna Diego County, California*	*2000 Gallegos & Associates*	*Shapouri & Associates*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1128074	*Cultural Resource Test Report for the Otay Mesa Generating Project Alternate Natural Gas Supply Line, San Diego County, California*	*2002 Gallegos & Associates*	*California Energy Commission*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1128599	*Historic Properties Inventory for the Southeast Otay Mesa Sludge Processing Facilities and Pipeline (Southern Sludge Processing Facility to Southeast Otay Mesa Sludge Processing Facility), San Diego, California*	*1990 Butler/Roach Group*	*City of San Diego*	*Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1128669	*East Otay Mesa Specific Plan Cultural Resources Technical report (GPA 94-02; Log No. 93-19-6)*	*1993 Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co. and Gallegos & Associates*	*County of San Diego*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1129093	*Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California*	*2004 Gallegos & Associates*	*Otay Mesa Property, L.P.*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1129094	*Cultural Resource Study for Parcel B, Otay Mesa, California and Appendix*	*2004 Gallegos & Associates*	*Alta Consultants*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1129095	Cultural Resource Survey for the Alta Lot Line and Project and Appendix, Otay Mesa, California	2004 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129096	Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788 and Appendix, Otay Mesa, California	2004 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129303	*Archaeological Testing and NR Eligibility for JIF-G Border Lighting Project, Otay Mesa Border Lighting Project*	*1994 Brian F. Mooney Associates*	*US Army Corps of Engineers*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1129304	*Draft Environment Assessment Area Lightning, fencing, and Roadways at International Border San Diego, CA*	*US Army Corps of Engineers*	*Immigration and Naturalization Service Facility and Engineer*	*Otay Mesa*	*Negative*	*Yes*

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1129306	Research Design for Significance Evaluation of Six Sites on Otay Mesa, San Diego County, CA	1997 ASM Affiliates	San Diego County - Environmental Planning Section	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129402	*Cultural Resources Survey and Testing Report for the Otay Mesa Road Widening Project.*	*1996 Gallegos & Associates*	*City of San Diego*	*Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1129523	Cultural Resource Survey for the Otay Mesa Pilot Transportation Center Project San Diego County, California	2005 Kyle Consulting	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129547	*Cultural Resource Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-7215 Otay Mesa Generating Project, San Diego California*	*2002 URS Corporation*	*California Energy Commission*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1129554	*Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Rancho Vista Del Mar Property Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California*	*2003 Gallegos & Associates*	*National Enterprises Inc.*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1129556	*Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Parcel Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California*	*2003 Gallegos & Associates*	*Otay Mesa Property, L.P.*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1129557	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, California	2003 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129574	Cultural Resource Test Report for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-12884 and CA-SDI-12885 Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California	2003 Gallegos & Associates	Consolidated Group, Inc.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129715	An Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Hills Quarry Project	2005 Brian F. Smith & Associates	EnviorMINE	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1130070	Historic Property Survey Report for State Route 125-South Projects Trails, Utilities, Campground Improvements, and Other Project Betterment Sna Diego County, California	2006 EDAW, Inc.	U.S. Federal Highway Administration California Division	Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains	Unknown	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1130470	*Site Significance Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Located on Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California*	*1999 Brian F. Mooney & Associates*	*Bennett Consolidated*	*Otay Mesa*	*Unknown*	*Yes**
1130479	*Section 106 Evaluation on Five Sites within the Area of Potential Effect for the Enrico Fermi Drive Road Improvement Project*	*1999 Gary Fink*	*County of San Diego - Dept. of Public Works*	*Otay Mesa*	*Unknown*	*Yes**
1130487	TPM 18724.	1986 TMI Environmental Services	Unknown	Otay Mesa	Unknown	No
1130594	Historic Property Survey Report, San Diego, California	1997 Gallegos & Associates	Unknown	Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach	Unknown	No
1130882	Otay Mesa Pilot Travel Center Project (S 05-021, Log No. 93-19-006T) - Archaeological Monitoring (Affinis Job No. 2180)	2007 Affinis	County of San Diego - Dept. of Planning and Land Use	Otay Mesa	Unknown	No
1131097	Archaeological Resources Inventory, Piper Otay Park Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California	2007 Affinis	Piper Ranch L.P.	Otay Mesa	Unknown	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1131184	Archaeological Monitoring for the State Route 125 South Connector Project	2009 Brian F. Smith & Associates	Otay River Constructors	Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains	Positive	No
1131461	*Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Otay Mesa Development Project (MUP no. P03-001) San Diego, California*	*2007 Jones & Stokes*	*David E. Rowland*	*Otay Mesa*	*Negative*	*No*
1131632	*Historic Property Survey Report for State Route 11 and the East Otay Mesa Port of Entry*	*2008 CALTRANS*	*CALTRANS*	*Otay Mesa*	*Unknown*	*Yes*
1131779	*Archaeological Resources Inventory, RTX Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California*	*2007 Affinis*	*RTX Rapid Transfer Xpress*	*Otay Mesa*	*Unknown*	*Yes*
1131780	Archaeological Resources Inventory, California Crossings, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California. P 06-102RPL1; TPM 21046: Log No. 93-19-006A-A	2008 Affinis	Transcan Development	Otay Mesa	Unknown	No

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1131781	*Archaeological Resources Evaluation, Otay Crossing Commerce Park, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. SPA 04-006; TM 5405RPL5*	*2008 Affinis*	*Kearney PCCP Otay 311 LLC*	*Otay Mesa*	*Unknown*	*Yes**
1131826	*Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891*	*2008 Affinis*	*Helix Environmental Planning, Inc*	*Escondido, La Jolla, National City, Point Loma, Del Mar, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Otay Mesa, Poway*	*Unknown*	*Yes*
1132020	Cultural Resource Impact Evaluation for a Portion of the Kuebler Ranch Site CA-SDI-8654 Otay Mesa, California	2005 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1132032	*Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the Corrections Corporation of American Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County California*	*2006 Gallegos & Associates*	*Corrections Corporation of America, Inc*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site
1132036	*Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Border Patrol Station project Otay Mesa, California*	*2007 Gallegos & Associates*	*Alta Consultants*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1132276	*Cultural Resources Survey for the San Diego Gas & Electric Otay Mesa Pipeline Extension, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California*	*1998 Affinis*	*BRG Consulting*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*Yes*
1132312	*Cultural Resource Literature Review for National Enterprises major Use Permit Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California*	*2004 Gallegos & Associates*	*National Enterprises Inc.*	*Otay Mesa*	*Unknown*	*Yes*
1132369	*A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Business Park Project*	*2009 Brian F. Smith & Associates*	*Paragon Management Company, LLC*	*Otay Mesa*	*Positive*	*No*
1132567	*Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of SR-11 and Otay Mesa Port of Entry Project*	*2010 CALTRANS*	*CALTRANS*	*Otay Mesa*	*Unknown*	*Yes*

*Report not available at SCIC

5.2.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

According to the SCIC, 83 cultural resources were previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area and within one-quarter mile of the transmission and natural gas line corridors. Of the 83 previously recorded cultural resources, ten resources were identified within the project area. These sites include:

- One architectural resource
  - Historic Otay Mesa Road (P-37-031491),
- Nine archaeological resources
  - A historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799),
  - Two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337),
  - A resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081),
  - A habitation site (CA-SDI-12872),
  - Two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298),
  - A historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888),
  - One unknown site type is mapped within the SCIC geodatabase, however no site record is on file for this resource (CA-SDI-10072; the sheet on file at the IC indicates this site combined with CA-SDI-5352, -9974, and -10735 and assigned new trinomial: CA-SDI-12337).

Table 2 summarizes the previously recorded cultural resources listed in the records search results. The locations of these resources are depicted on Figure 5-2 (Confidential Exhibit E).

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
P37-013722	Isolate consisting of one hammerstone fragment	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-013723	Isolate consisting of one core/hammerstone	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015010	Isolate consisting of one metavolcanic core fragment	Not Evaluated	1990 Brian F. Mooney Associates	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015198	Isolate consisting of two metavolcanic flake tools	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015199	Isolate consisting of one metavolcanic flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
P37-015202	Isolate consisting of one flake and one core	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015203	Isolate consisting of one core/hammerstone	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015204	Isolate consisting of one hammerstone fragment	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015205	Isolate consisting of one flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015206	Historic isolate consisting of one patinated brown glass shard, and one glazed ceramic sherd with letters "TE" visible	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015207	Isolate consisting of one flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015208	Isolate consisting of one scraper	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015209	Isolate consisting of two flakes, one with possible battering and worked edges	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015210	Isolate consisting of one flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015211	Isolate consisting of one flake tool	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015212	Isolate consisting of one flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015330	Isolate consisting of one green metavolcanic core hammerstone	Not Evaluated	1993 Brian F. Mooney Associates	Otay Mesa	No
P37-017014	Isolate consisting of a fine-grained Santiago Peak metavolcanic bifacial core.	Not Evaluated	1999 ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Otay Mesa	No
P37-027656	Isolate consisting of one felsite flake	Not Evaluated	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
P37-027658	Isolate consisting of one felsite core	Not Evaluated	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
P37-027660	Isolate consisting of one felsite flake	Not Evaluated	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
P37-027661	Isolate consisting of one felsite core	Not Evaluated	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
P37-031491	Historic Otay Mesa Road: This road runs east to west in a straight alignment across Otay Mesa. The road originally connected Otay Mesa to Nestor, South San Diego and Tijuana River Valley but much of Otay Mesa Road is now the alignment of State Route 905. Historic Otay Mesa Road is shown in its current alignment on topographic maps and aerials as early as 1928.	Not Evaluated	2010 Affinis	Imperial Beach; Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-05352	Site consisting of a light to moderate scatter of lithic artifacts. Artifacts found in the site included cores, core fragments, flakes and other lithic tools. Site combined with SDI-10072, 10735, and 9974; assigned a new trinomial (CA-SDI-12337)	CA-SDI-12337 Determined Not Eligible (Rosen 2010)	1991 ERC Environmental; May 1977	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-07195	Small, sparse prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of 18 artifacts including one large felsite sidescraper, and six flakes of various metavolcanics	Recommended Not Eligible for CRHR	2007 Brian F. Smith & Associates	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-07213	Sparse lithic scatter consisting of four cores and ten flakes of heavily patinated green felsite	Not Evaluated	1979 Thesken	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-07214	Sparse lithic scatter consisting of three cores and two flakes of felsite material	Not Evaluated	1979 Thesken	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-07215	Prehistoric lithic scatter site consisting of 50 core tools, five scrapers, one blade and at least 200 hundred flakes and pieces of debitage. Portions of the site were destroyed during construction grading in 2007.	Not Evaluated	2007 Gallegos; 1979 Taton	Otay Mesa	Yes

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-08074	Site consisting of possible fire hearths with lithic scatter including one mano, one metate, one pulping plane, three core fragments, and numerous additional flakes, cores and tools. Site was relocated in 1990; however, the hearths were no longer present. In 2006, the site could not be relocated. Testing and excavation confirmed that there were no subsurface cultural resources.	Not Evaluated	1974 Carrico; 1990 Robbins-Wade and Gross; 2006 Brian F. Smith and Associates	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-08078	Lithic Scatter site containing flakes, cores, and tools.	Recommended Not Significant	1974 Carrico; 1990 Robbins-Wade and Gross; 2006 Robbins-Wade	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-08080	Lithic scatter site including one discoidal scraper, one plano-convex sidescraper, one teshoa scraper, one domed discoidal scraper, one quartz hammerstone and numerous cores, flakes, scrapers, choppers and core fragments	Not Evaluated	1974 Carrico	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-08081	Resource extraction and processing/temporary habitation site containing expedient tools, precision tools and lithic production waste	Not Significant	1974 Carrico, 1991 Huey and Campbell, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2008 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	Yes

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-08654	Dense lithic scatter site containing flakes, cores, scrapers and lithic debitage as well as milling implements such as manos and metates.	Recommended Significant	1981 Clark, 2005 Gallegos and Guerrero	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-09975	Quarry area/lithic material procurement site containing cores, exhausted cores, flakes, tool blanks and debitage	Not Evaluated	1984 Kiddler, Miller and Seymor	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10067	Sparse lithic scatter consisting of one hammerstone fragment, one expended core fragment, one flake, one possible hammerstone, glass shards	Recommended Not Significant	1991 Huey and Campbell, 1992 Kyle and Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10072	SCIC informed URS that the location for this site was recorded on the map but no site form was filed at the IC. A handwritten note on the sheet on file at the SCIC states this site was "combined with sites SDI-5352, 9974, 10735, and assigned a new number SDI-12,337."	CA-SDI-12337 Determined Not Eligible (Rosen 2010)	Unknown	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-10296	Originally numbered SDI-10068, this prehistoric site consisted of manos, metates, flakes and a core	Not Evaluated	1972 Water	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-10297	Prehistoric Lithic scatter and preform testing site, consisting of scrapers, cores, hammerstones, manos/metates, knife. Site also includes a historic subterranean brick cistern.	Recommended Significant	1984 Smith, 2004 Gallegos and Guerrero, 2005 Smith, 2007 Guerrero and Gallegos	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-10298	Prehistoric temporary camp site / lithic scatter consisting of scrapers, cores, planes, utilized flakes, a metate and marine shells	Not Evaluated	1984 Smith, 2005 Smith	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-10299	San Dieguito II Occupation Site that included manos, metates, groundstone fragments, biface fragments, unifacial tools, utilized flakes, battered implements and lithic debitage. Historic cattle bone was also observed	Not Evaluated	1984 Smith, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2007 Guerrero and Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10627	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated	1986 Hector and Wade, 2010 Blotner	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10668	Multi-component site consisting of a prehistoric quarry (including a lithic scatter and concentrated flaking station)	Not Evaluated	1986 Westec, 2010 Blotner	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-10735	Prehistoric quarry with widely dispersed scatter of flake lithics including metavolcanic stone (52 total: scrapers, flakes, hammerstone, cores, unifacial preforms, flakes, and shatter). Site combined with SDI-5352, 10072, and 9974; assigned a new trinomial (CA-SDI-12337)	CA-SDI-12337 Determined Not Eligible (Rosen 2010)	1987 Cook (ASM Affiliates)	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11049	Prehistoric site with only two isolated metates	Not Evaluated	1988 Smith	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11793	Prehistoric light density, small and sparse lithic scatter with flakes/debitage and cores	Recommended Not Significant	2005 Smith, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Robbins-Wade	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11798	Prehistoric light density lithic scatter with flakes/debitage, cores, and flake tools	Recommended Not Significant	2006 Rosenberg, 1989 Robbins-Wade	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11799	Part of the historic period D.O. McCarthy farmstead, a multi-component archaeological site including a cistern filled with wood and debris and an isolated amethyst bottle neck	Prehistoric Component "exhibits no additional research potential" while the historic component recommended significant (Robbins-Wade 2006)	2006 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Jacobson	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-11800	Prehistoric light density lithic scatter with biface, hammerstone, cores, flake/debitage	Not Significant	2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Smith, Gross, Jacobson	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11801	Prehistoric small light scatter of marine shell at base of knoll, no artifacts	Not Significant	2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Smith, Gross, Jacobson	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-11802	Historic site with scattered construction debris and a stand of eucalyptus trees on a knolltop, glass marble was collected	Not Evaluated	2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Smith, Gross, Jacobson	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12256	Prehistoric widely dispersed lithic scatter with chipping debris and metavolcanic tools, including scrapers, hammerstones, cores, flake/debitage	Not Significant	2008 Rosenberg, 2000 Tetratech, 1999 Robbines-Wade, 1991 ERC Environmental, 1989 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12337	Extremely large lithic scatter including metavolcanic scrapers, flakes, and cores. Site represents a combination of CA-SDI-5352, 9974, 10072, and 10735	Determined Not Eligible (Rosen 2010)	2010 Blotner, 2007 Robbins-Wade, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2002 Robbins-Wade, 1995 Gallegos, 1989 Rosen	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-12707	Large prehistoric site with lithic scatter, small metavolcanic bedrock outcrops scattered, including hammerstones, scrapers, flakes, groundstone, metate fragments, manos, lithic tools	Significant	2005 BFSA, 1986 WESTEC, 1986 Mooney	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12708	Prehistoric flake scatter, 30+ metavolcanic green flakes	Not Evaluated	1986 WESTEC	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12709	Prehistoric small flake scatter on bedrock outcrop, green metavolcanic flakes	Not Evaluated	1986 WESTEC	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-12710	Large prehistoric site with bedrock milling and a dense lithic scatter, small metavolcanic bedrock outcrops scattered. Including flakes and debitage, metate fragment, mortar fragment, cores, hammerstone	Significant	2005 BFSA, 1993 Mooney, 1986 Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12872	Prehistoric habitation site with lithic production waste, flaked tools, ground stone tools, several manos and metates, and Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools	Not Evaluated	2010 Blotner, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-12873	Prehistoric artifact scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools (flakes, cores, hammerstone, manos and metate fragments	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12874	Small prehistoric artifact scatter of numerous Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools, manos, cores, hammerstones, lithic debitage, flake tools	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12875	Small prehistoric lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools and manos, core, hammerstones, lithic debitage	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-12878	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools and flakes, hammerstone, flake, core	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12879	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools and debitage, flakes	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12880	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter of Santiago Peak metavolcanic flakes	Not Evaluated	2010 Blotner, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12881	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools and flakes, hammerstone, scraper plane	Not Evaluated	1992, Gallegos, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12882	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic flakes, angular waste	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12883	Prehistoric light lithic scatter of Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools, bifacial core, retouched flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12884	Prehistoric light lithic scatter of Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools, cores, flakes, angular wastes, scraper planes, and hammerstones	Recommended Not Significant	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-12886	Prehistoric light lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic flakes and a tool, one scraper plane and two flakes	Recommended Not Significant	2000 Smith, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12887	Prehistoric light lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic flakes and tools, one scraper plane	Recommended Not Significant	2000 Smith, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12888	Historic light scatter of artifacts including porcelain fragments, agua glass, purple glass, bottle neck, white ware, bottle lip, and clear glass	Recommended Not Significant	2008 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-13452	Prehistoric site with 100+ flakes, 3 tools, and one portable stone mortar	Not Evaluated	1993Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-15062	Lithic scatter with 20 flakes, cores, a flake tool, and a heavily battered boulder	Not Evaluated	1997 Harris and Tift	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-15063	Prehistoric lithic scatter with three flakes	Not Evaluated	1998 Harris and Tift	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-15875	Prehistoric lithic scatter including tools, cores, and flakes. All are Santiago Peak metavolcanic cobble material	Not Evaluated	2000 Briggs	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-16264	Historic site with scattered construction debris and trash-filled privy pits, cistern remnants, glass, ceramics, metal, brick, leather, paper, wood, shell, bone	Not Evaluated	2001 Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-16788	Prehistoric lithic quarry consisting of 100+ debitage of light, gray-green metavolcanic material scattered amongst low outcrops	Recommended Not Significant	2003 Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-17431	Prehistoric sparse surface artifact scatter, 10 pieces of lithic production waste and one piece of utilized debitage	Recommended Not Significant	2005 Smith	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-17433	Historic site consisting of an isolated rock enclosure constructed of loosely stacked local stones	Recommended Not Significant	2006 Smith	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-17965	Prehistoric site with two MGM flake artifacts and 88.1 grams of mostly chione sp.	Recommended Not Significant	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-17966	Prehistoric/historic site with sparse surface scatter of artifacts, 12 prehistoric artifacts and 184 historic artifacts. A historic trash dump	Recommended Not Significant	2007 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Record Search Radius
(Continued)

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
CA-SDI-18400	Light prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Evaluated	2007 James & Briggs	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-19750	Historic site for trash dumping, heavily covered with modern trash	Not Evaluated	2009 Statistical Research	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-19962	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	Not Evaluated	2010 Blotner	Otay Mesa	No

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SECTION 6 RESEARCH DESIGN

The formulation of a research design for this project is based upon the review of current scholarship and an understanding of known cultural resources or resource types most prevalent in, as well as the established cultural context of, the immediate project vicinity. The following research design assists project archaeologists with the familiarization of archaeological or cultural resource types along with common artifact materials and assemblages that have previously been recorded in the area and are most likely to be encountered during fieldwork, providing a framework and theoretical context for project goals, field methods, discussion and interpretations of past human behaviors, and recommendations for future studies (and data needs). The research design provided here is for a general inventory conducted through intensive pedestrian survey only. Studies conducted at the inventory level have the potential to address questions related to chronology, technology, settlement patterns, resource exploitation, and land use.

This research design is intended to provide a framework for testing the regional model within the confines of the project site and region immediately surrounding. Elements of the research design provided below include prehistoric and historic era research domains, and discussions and applicable research questions that provide a foundation for analysis of data with the goal of assessing the potential of sites to address relevant research questions. The following research questions were guided by information and archaeological data gathered from previous studies. Based on this research design, work will commence employing some preliminary models regarding the types of resources likely to occur within the project area, thereby providing guidance with regard to data collection.

6.1 PREHISTORY

6.1.1 Chronology

Chronology of prehistoric occupation is a fundamental issue to North American prehistory in general, as well as to the Otay Mesa region specifically. Don Laylander (2011) specifically identified the "Archaic-Late Prehistoric Transitions" as an important San Diego prehistory research theme needing further exploration. Past scholarship indicates that the Archaic Period culture experienced a prolonged and entrenched presence in the San Diego region, as is evidenced by previously identified and defined key artifact and site types. A clearly defined shift in the archaeological record, it is believed, shows the transition from the Archaic to the Late Prehistoric periods. This shift is archaeologically represented through the appearance of "characteristics that have been claimed as distinctive to the Late Prehistoric Period" including "ceramics, small projectile points, cremation, mortars and pestles, the use of obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source, a greater density of settlement, and a settlement shift from primarily coastal to inland locations" (Laylander 2011). Laylander goes further, stating that such Late Prehistoric characteristics have "commonly been taken to mark the initial appearance of the ethnographically-known Kumeyaay, Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla peoples."

Research Questions:

- What is the temporal context of prehistoric and archaeological remains within the project site and vicinity? Is that consistent with the findings of past research throughout the region?
- Are multiple time periods represented at archaeological sites?

- Do previously recorded archaeological resources within the project site and vicinity have the potential to provide a sufficient variety of archaeological artifacts and features to differentiate periods of use?
- What is the spatial distribution of the various temporal contexts of sites within the project site and vicinity?
- Are characteristically key Late Prehistoric Period archaeological indicators, as listed by D. Laylander, present at the project site or its vicinity?

Data Needs:

The data required to address these questions will be derived from documentation of flaked stone artifacts such as projectile points, blades, beads or pottery that have stylistic attributes which are temporally diagnostic. Additionally, it has been proposed that reduction sequences can have bearing on general chronology, with earlier San Dieguito sites typically having artifacts representative of percussion reduction only and later San Dieguito sites having evidence of pressure flaking. Therefore, tallies of flaked stone artifacts and debitage at sites should be compiled and would include stage of reduction within the sequence. If completed tools are present, descriptions of their functional type and degree of refinement should be noted in order to aid assessments of the relative richness of artifacts assemblages. If located, obsidian artifacts can provide further information about trade or economic exchange and usage patterns; furthermore later analysis of these artifacts using hydration measurements could potentially determine their age.

6.1.2 Villages & Camps

Binford's (1980) well-used distinction between foragers (who practice residential mobility) and collectors (who practice logistical mobility) is an appropriate method to examine the dynamics of prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement organization. Foraging systems result in consumers frequently moving to goods; such a strategy is most effective when basic resources (food and water) are clustered in nearby larger occupational areas. Laylander summarizes past scholarly work done by D. L. True, who concluded that most Late Prehistoric habitation sites reflect a “bipolar system of permanent seasonal settlements” as inferred through the comparative approach with more recent ethnographic population trends (2011). Laylander continues, pointing out that others contend, in contrast to this theory, that characteristics of sites such as villages and camps “indicate a relatively flexible system of nonpermanent settlements” (Laylander 2011).

Research Questions:

- How does the location of prehistoric village or camp sites correlate with the natural geology of the area, specifically as it relates to surficial cobble deposits?
- Is the location of village and camp sites directly related to geological source features and can a predictive model be developed that might identify an increased potential for such sites based upon known geological factors?
- Are village sites associable with the Paleoindian and Archaic Periods present within the project site and vicinity? If yes, is it possible to determine whether or not these sites represent an extension of the La Jolla occupation or do they represent an entirely different cultural complex (Gallegos & Kyle 1992)?
- How have recent or historic land use activities or natural processes affected integrity of prehistoric sites?

Data Needs:

Data requirements include the clear identification of habitation sites through an observed presence of specific archaeological assemblage(s) and feature(s) that have been associated with prolonged periods of settlement versus those which appear to represent more short-term occupation. The presence of diagnostic artifact types within the observed assemblage is also essential, assisting with the clear delineation of Paleoindian versus Archaic types. Characteristics deemed "distinctive" to the later portion of the "Late Prehistoric Period include ceramics, small projectile points, cremation, mortars and pestles, the use of obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source, a greater density of settlement, and a settlement shift from primarily coastal to inland location" (Laylander 2011). Artifact s and features may include, but are not limited to, developed midden deposits, hearth features, observably diverse lithic artifacts, small triangular and side-notched projectile points, faunal remains, and milling stations or other processing features, etc.

6.1.3 Habitation Sites and Biotic Communities

Mary Robbins-Wade noted the placement of village and camp sites (mostly Archaic Period) appeared to be more prevalent at the heads of major canyons, along the periphery of Otay Mesa, where prehistoric occupants settled the flat expanses of the mesa-top while observing and utilizing the rich canyon resources and game (Robbins-Wade 1990). Carrying this forward, Laylander comments that Ms. Robbins-Wade also concluded that "habitation sites with the ecotones that exist between open areas of grassland or sage scrub and brushier communities of the foothills and canyons" (2011).

Research Questions:

- Is there an indication of both permanent occupation sites as well as temporary sites associated with resource foraging and if so, does the environmental setting of these sites confirm proposed theories of prehistoric settlement patterns? Specifically, can further conclusions or validation of the theory proposed by Mary Robbins-Wade (Laylander 2011; *cf.* Robbins-Wade 1990)?
- If a classification of prehistoric site types and seasonality of site use can be defined is there a localized settlement pattern definable within the project site and its environs?
- Can (a) project-specific model(s) be developed that could potentially be applied to areas with similar environmental factors or conditions?
- Can site organization be characterized at different points in time? Does it change?
- Can key environmental indicators be identified that would support settlement pattern theories claiming the movement of prehistoric populations from hinterland areas?

Data Requirements:

Data requirements include the clear identification of habitation sites through an observed presence of specific archaeological assemblage(s) and feature(s) that have been associated with longer-periods of settlement. Also required is the accurate mapping of identified habitation sites, including point provenience mapping of loci, features, and diagnostic artifacts identified within sites. Recordation of artifact types and counts will support analysis of relative richness of sites and the specific constituents of the artifact assemblages could allow sites to be categorized by function. Additionally, any potential food remains such as bone and shell should be

documented and species tentatively identified. Any potential prehistoric lakes or stream channels noted should be mapped and analyzed for correlations with the locations of other resources.

6.1.4 Inland Use of Marine Resources

Dennis Gallegos states that "[l]arge quantities of shellfish are not generally recovered from prehistoric sites on Otay Mesa" and continues to say that "[t]his relative lack…may be the result of poor preservation, or it may reflect the location of habitation sites on the mesa away from lagoon and ocean resources" (2000:2-11). For this project, applying what he identifies as the utilization of marine resources at prehistoric sites located within the Otay Mesa region as an important topic for research and indicating that "the closest source of shellfish is over 6.4 km (4 miles) to the west of Otay Mesa" (2000: 2-11). Previous studies have repeatedly commented on the importance of marine resources for the subsistence and survival of prehistoric San Diegans also stresses the importance of archaeological marine artifactual evidence and the research potential these materials have for our the development of our understanding of prehistoric regional populations, stating that archaeological discovery of marine resources "are found primarily at processing and habitation sites located within 1-2 kilometers of the coast" (Laylander 2011). It is concluded that the presence of marine resources noticeably decreases the farther inland one settles. The interpretation of marine residues at inland sites may shed light on prehistoric mobility patterns, exchange systems, and the uses to which marine resources were put. Several scenarios may be suggested to explain the occurrence of marine faunal remains at inland sites:"

Research Questions:

- Is evidence of shellfish observable within the project site or within previously recorded sites in the vicinity of the current project site? Particularly, have instances of *Olivella* shell been recorded or noted?
- Are there sites within the project site or its immediate environs that show evidence of active marine resource utilization by past populations?
- Can changes in the use of shellfish and fish resources at prehistoric sites be determined, potentially indicating use and subsistence patterns of prehistoric populations on the mesa and its relationship or dependence on marine resources? (Gallegos & Flenniken 2000)
- If marine shellfish and faunal remains are present, is it possible to determine how those resources were acquired? Be it through travel to/from the Otay Mesa region to the bay or beaches or through trade with contemporaneous coastal communities?

Data Needs:

Specific to this research domain is the observed and documented presence of marine faunal remains within clearly identifiable prehistoric archaeological contexts. Such remains as large deposits of shellfish and the presence of fish bone at prehistoric archaeological sites, as well as specific functional artifacts that could be associated with marine resource collection activities (e.g. fish hooks, etc.). Gallegos recommends the comparative assessment of shellfish and faunal remains from sites within the Otay Mesa region to those from sites farther to the west, along the San Diego Bay (2000:2-6).

6.1.5 Lithic Quarrying

It is commonly known that prehistoric lithic quarrying activities were expeditious, predominantly occurring in areas where natural, surficial, exposures of suitable lithic material was available. Lithic artifacts encountered across the Otay Mesa region most likely represents metavolcanic varieties quarried from the nearby Santiago Peak Formation (Gallegos *et al.* 2004; Laylander 2011). The determination of source for lithic materials can greatly increase our understanding of prehistoric resource utilization, trade interactions, mobility, and settlement strategy.

Research Questions:

- Is there a pattern indicating preferred source lithic material used by prehistoric populations occupying the Otay Mesa region?
- Are exotic lithic materials such as steatite or obsidian observable within the project site or its environs? Can those exotic materials be sourced to specific locales?
- If exotic materials are present, what conclusions (if any) can be drawn regarding trade or travel patterns of prehistoric populations inhabiting the Otay Mesa region?

Data Needs:

Observable evidence of prehistoric surficial or subsurface quarrying activity should be documented and mapped, as should the location of any previously identified quarry source locations. Other necessary data would be the description and identification of specific tool and artifact styles, particularly those artifacts or tools fashioned of exotic, non-local materials such as steatite or obsidian.

6.1.6 Toolstone Preferences

Lithic artifacts are the most enduring and prevalent class of archaeological materials encountered in the region. They offer the potential to address a number of relevant research issues related to resource acquisition, tool production techniques and reduction methods. Combined with sufficient chronological context, such data can have bearing on questions regarding change over time of subsistence practices and their associated technologies. There are significant ambiguities and data gaps regarding these questions. Recently, the temporal sensitivity of projectile point typology has been questioned, particularly in reference to various dart point types, especially given that broken points can and were worked into other forms (Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Some researchers have questioned the historical development of various hunting technologies and their associated social values. For example, Yohe (1992) questions whether atlatl and dart technology was replaced or augmented by the introduction of the bow and arrow.

Research Questions:

- Can lithic technology be used to identify sites from the different San Dieguito Phases?
- Can remanufacture of earlier forms be identified in any recovered projectile points? If so, are such artifacts found in sufficient numbers to skew chronological data derived from projectile point styles?

- Does the lithic assemblage present at sites reflect material acquisition and initial reduction or subsequent tool manufacture or reshaping? Do the locations of percussion reduction stations correlate with presence of suitable materials, therefore indicating that their distribution may be the result of surface quarrying rather than chronological factors (e.g. earlier sites having percussion reduction only)?
- Does the richness of the lithic assemblages and the lithic technologies represented at each site correlate with other temporal indicators? If so, are the results consistent with assertions that a greater use of pressure flaking occurred over time?

Data Needs:

The data required to address these questions would be generated from the identification and recordation of diagnostic stylistic attributes of finished flaked stone artifacts such as blades and projectile points. Additionally, tallies of lithic artifacts by artifact type would be required to assess the relative richness of assemblages at different sites. The reduction stage of each artifact should be included in the tallies so that relative prevalence of percussion reduction as opposed to pressure flaking. Gallegos notes that further analysis is necessary to identify the "role of core/cobble tools and large unpatterned flake tools" in order to answer several questions regarding the exploitation of specific resources which "necessitated the use of" particular tools (2000: 2-6).

6.2 HISTORIC PERIOD

6.2.1 Military Use

Due to the location of the project site within approximately one mile of the Brown Field NAAS, military use of the project site and its immediate vicinity was of research interest for the present study. The Brown Field NAAS was originally named East Field after Major Killian East and established East Field NAAS in 1918 in conjunction with the World War I development of San Diego's North Island. East Field was used as an aerial gunnery and aerobatics school by military and civilian aviation during the 1920s and 1930s. After the beginning of World War II, the Navy improved the airfield. Construction began in January 1943, and the station was commissioned on March 17, 1943 as NAAS Otay Mesa. In August 25, 1943, the airfield was rededicated as Brown Field NAAS and by1945, several improvements were made. At the time that the land for the airfield was seized, a portion of the Kuebler Ranch northwest of the project area was seized for a practice bombing range. In 1946 Brown Field NAAS was closed and became a civilian airport though experienced a short re-commissioning in 1954; the Navy closed Brown Field NAAS for the last time in 1962 (Shettle 1997).

Research Questions:

- Is there evidence within the project site of established military activities or features such as (but not limited to) temporary training or camp sites, bombing range markers, or group insignias?
- Is there any evidence within the project site of military mapping and aerial photography work done during the period of military operations and use of the nearby airfield?
- Is there any evidence of combat activities within the project site, especially from the period of us as a bombing practice range?

6.2.2 Water Development, Management

Though the nearby Otay River and River Valley provided settlers of the area with some access to water, direct access to sufficient water to support ranch, farm, and homestead occupation of the mesa itself was very limited. In order for development of Otay Mesa to succeed, historic-period efforts to develop water management and development strategies were essential. Population increase, residential expansion, and agricultural needs eventually resulted in the civil construction of the Lower Otay Reservoir, located to the immediate north of the project site, which was first dammed in 1897. This initial dam was later replaced by the "Savage Dam," which was constructed between 1917 and 1919. The need for a reliable water supply dominated the early history of San Diego, and the Lower Otay Reservoir was an important contribution toward the region's efforts to obtain a regular water supply for residents and agricultural irrigation. By 1897, seven reservoirs were in San Diego County, including the Sweetwater (1888), Cuyamaca (1889), Escondido (1887-94), La Mesa (1895), Morena (1895), Barrett Div. (c. 1896), and Lower Otay (1897) (Hill 2002).

Research Questions:

- Are distinct archaeological or built environment features observable within the project site or its immediate environs that can be associated with the period of water management and development programs dating to the period of construction associated with the Lower Otay Reservoir?
- Are earthen features such as irrigation canals, control gates, non-natural ponds present within the project site that would indicate water management strategies or water use directly affiliated with historic-period ranching or farming?
- Are other water facility features such as subterranean wells, spring houses, etc. observable within the project site?

Data Needs:

Data needed to address these questions stems from the identification and recordation of visibly distinct features and architecture associable with water resource management or development. Such features could include the presence of excavated channels, ditches, or irrigation ponds, as well as constructed water control gates or other mechanisms used to manipulate or direct the flow of water. Other associable built environment properties potentially reserved for the development or management of water could include subterranean wells, spring houses, water towers, dams, or dykes.

6.2.3 Agricultural Development

Previous studies of the Otay Mesa region indicates that the mesa itself was "one of the latest areas in the region to be developed" and that agricultural development was one of the primary driving factors for the settlement and acquisition of land (Gallegos & Kyle, 1992). Specific ethnic groups have been identified in the Otay Mesa area as having historic-period involvement in farming, most notably the Japanese (Caltrans 2007: 180; *cf.* Van Bueren & Walter 1994). As mentioned, in the late 1800s Otay Mesa was publicized as an ideal location for dry farmed fruits (particularly citrus), grains, as well as cattle grazing. The presence of the turn of the Century Keubler ranch, within which the current project site is located, further attests to the dominance of agriculture across Otay Mesa (Kuebler 1961; San Diego Union 1960, 1975, 1983; Plat Book c. 1912).

Research Questions:

- Are remnants of historic-period settlement sites present within the project site or its environs, such as dilapidated homestead or farm site structures, agricultural equipment, sheds, and features?
- If such sites are present, what information might they have pertaining to land use or settlement activities within this area? Can such features be associated with individuals, events, or institutions of importance to the regional history?
- Is there any evidence of historic cattle grazing activities within the project site or immediate vicinity?
- What distinctive patterns of variability and change can be identified for farming or ranching activities in the project site or the Otay Mesa region in general?
- What is the role of water control technology for farming and ranching in the region?
- What ethnic groups can be identified in the historical archaeological record for the area? Is there any distinctive patterning for these sites? In particular, is there any archaeological evidence indicating the presence of Japanese farms or farming activity?

Data Needs:

To address these questions the identification and recordation of visibly distinct features and architecture associable with agricultural activities is required. Features indicative of historic-period agricultural endeavors could include the presence of period-specific homestead buildings or auxiliary structures, agricultural equipment, sheds, property boundary markers or fencing, as well as partitioned acreage or abandoned orchards. Specifically as to the presence of Japanese farming activity would be the added presence of diagnostic features and structures common to the Japanese culture, including traditional baths, ceramics and other associable artifacts, or evidence of buildings and structures associated with "truck farming," such as greenhouses, antiquated farm equipment, etc.

6.3 HISTORIC PERIOD

6.3.1 Military Use

Due to the location of the project site within approximately one mile of the Brown Field NAAS, military use of the project site and its immediate vicinity was of research interest for the present study. The Brown Field NAAS was originally named East Field after Major Killian East and established East Field NAAS in 1918 in conjunction with the World War I development of San Diego's North Island. East Field was used as an aerial gunnery and aerobatics school by military and civilian aviation during the 1920s and 1930s. After the beginning of World War II, the Navy improved the airfield. Construction began in January 1943, and the station was commissioned on March 17, 1943 as NAAS Otay Mesa. In August 25, 1943, the airfield was rededicated as Brown Field NAAS and by1945, several improvements were made. At the time that the land for the airfield was seized, a portion of the Kuebler Ranch northwest of the project area was seized for a practice bombing range. In 1946 Brown Field NAAS was closed and became a civilian airport though experienced a short re-commissioning in 1954; the Navy closed Brown Field NAAS for the last time in 1962 (Shettle 1997).

Research Questions:

- Is there evidence within the project site of established military activities or features such as (but not limited to) temporary training or camp sites, bombing range markers, or group insignias?
- Is there any evidence within the project site of military mapping and aerial photography work done during the period of military operations and use of the nearby airfield?
- Is there any evidence of combat activities within the project site, especially from the period of us as a bombing practice range?

6.3.2 Water Development, Management

Though the nearby Otay River and River Valley provided settlers of the area with some access to water, direct access to sufficient water to support ranch, farm, and homestead occupation of the mesa itself was very limited. In order for development of Otay Mesa to succeed, historic-period efforts to develop water management and development strategies were essential. Population increase, residential expansion, and agricultural needs eventually resulted in the civil construction of the Lower Otay Reservoir, located to the immediate north of the project site, which was first dammed in 1897. This initial dam was later replaced by the "Savage Dam," which was constructed between 1917 and 1919. The need for a reliable water supply dominated the early history of San Diego, and the Lower Otay Reservoir was an important contribution toward the region's efforts to obtain a regular water supply for residents and agricultural irrigation. By 1897, seven reservoirs were in San Diego County, including the Sweetwater (1888), Cuyamaca (1889), Escondido (1887-94), La Mesa (1895), Morena (1895), Barrett Div. (c. 1896), and Lower Otay (1897) (Hill 2002).

Research Questions:

- Are distinct archaeological or built environment features observable within the project site or its immediate environs that can be associated with the period of water management and development programs dating to the period of construction associated with the Lower Otay Reservoir?
- Are earthen features such as irrigation canals, control gates, non-natural ponds present within the project site that would indicate water management strategies or water use directly affiliated with historic-period ranching or farming?
- Are other water facility features such as subterranean wells, spring houses, etc. observable within the project site?

6.3.3 Agricultural Development

Previous studies of the Otay Mesa region indicates that the mesa itself was "one of the latest areas in the region to be developed" and that agricultural development was one of the primary driving factors for the settlement and acquisition of land (Gallegos & Kyle, 1992). Specific ethnic groups have been identified in the Otay Mesa area as having historic-period involvement in farming, most notably the Japanese (Caltrans 2007: 180; *cf.* Van Bueren & Walter 1994; Hasegawa 2008). As mentioned, in the late 1800s Otay Mesa was publicized as an ideal location for dry farmed fruits (particularly citrus), grains, as well as cattle grazing. The presence of the turn of the Century Keubler ranch, within which the current project site is located, further

attests to the dominance of agriculture across Otay Mesa (Kuebler 1961; San Diego Union 1960, 1975, 1983; Plat Book c. 1912).

Research Questions:

- Are remnants of historic-period settlement sites present within the project site or its environs, such as dilapidated homestead or farm site structures, agricultural equipment, sheds, and features?
- If such sites are present, what information might they have pertaining to land use or settlement activities within this area? Can such features be associated with individuals, events, or institutions of importance to the regional history?
- Is there any evidence of historic cattle grazing activities within the project site or immediate vicinity?
- What distinctive patterns of variability and change can be identified for farming or ranching activities in the project site or the Otay Mesa region in general?
- What is the role of water control technology for farming and ranching in the region?
- What ethnic groups can be identified in the historical archaeological record for the area? Is there any distinctive patterning for these sites? In particular, is there any archaeological evidence indicating Japanese farming?

SECTION 7 FIELD SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

7.1 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGYS

7.1.1 Archaeological Field Survey Methodology

The archaeological survey was conducted on December 1, 2010 by URS Archaeologists Sarah Mattiussi, BA, and Dustin Kay, BA. The pedestrian survey for the archaeological project area included the project site, laydown area, transmission and underground gas lines, plus an additional 200-foot buffer surrounding the project site and laydown area, and an additional 50-foot buffer on either side of the transmission and natural gas line corridors. The principal survey method consisted of a systematic walk-over in parallel transect intervals no greater than 15 meters. The survey transects extended across the entire horizontal extent of the archaeological survey area. Due to private property restrictions (e.g., owner permission, fencing, gates, signage), a portion of the archaeological survey area was inaccessible for the intensive pedestrian survey. These areas included the northeast of the proposed transmission line corridors as well as the entire proposed natural gas line corridor to the west. Specifically, the Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) for the inaccessible areas are: 648-070-24, 646-130-59, 648-070-13, 646-080-12, 648-040-14, 648-040-13, 648-070-26, 648-070-25, 648-070-21, 646-310-02, 646-080-11, 646-310-01, 648-070-17, 648-070-03, 648-070-23, 648-070-14, 646-310-03, 648-070-18, and 646-080-32. Figures 1-3 and 1-4 depict which portions of the project area were surveyed for archaeological resources and which areas were not accessed due to private property restrictions. Consequently, investigators completed a reconnaissance walkover survey as feasible within existing roadways of inaccessible parcels. These inaccessible areas consisted primarily of graded and disturbed dirt and paved roadways which are presently used as access roads and driveways for the local commercial properties. However, prior to project permitting an intensive pedestrian survey must be completed in the areas where ROE was not authorized at the time of this study. This data shall be provided as addenda to this document once access is granted in these areas. There are six archaeological sites (CA-SDI-10072, CA-SDI-12337, CA-SDI-12872, CA-SDI-12888, CA-SDI-11799, and CA-SDI-8081) known to occur within these areas which are assumed eligible until which time these sites can be re-visited and evaluated within the area project area subject to direct effect. These sites are listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3
Archaeological Sites within the Archaeological Survey Area with No Right of Entry

Map Ref No.	Description of Resource and Major Elements	Date recorded and Recorder	Quadrangle	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
CA-SDI-10072	The South Coastal Information Center informed URS that the location for this site was recorded on the map but no site form was filed at the IC.	Unknown	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible
CA-SDI-12337	Extremely large lithic scatter including metavolcanic scrapers, flakes, and cores.	2010 Blotner, 2007 Robbins-Wade, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2002 Robbins-Wade, 1995 Gallegos, 1989 Rosen	Otay Mesa	Determined Not Eligible
CA-SDI-12872	Prehistoric habitation site with lithic production waste, flaked tools, ground stone tools, several manos and metates, and Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools	2010 Blotner, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible
CA-SDI-12888	Historic light scatter of artifacts including porcelain fragments, aqua glass, purple glass, bottle neck, white ware, bottle lip, and clear glass	2008 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible
CA-SDI-11799	Part of the historic period D.O. McCarthy farmstead, a multi-component site including a cistern filled with wood and debris and an isolated amethyst bottle neck	2006 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Jacobson	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible
CA-SDI-8081	Resource extraction and processing/temporary habitation site containing expedient tools, precision tools and lithic production waste	1974 Carrico, 1991 Huey and Campbell, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2008 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible

Overall visibility was poor over the bulk of the archaeological survey area due to low growing vegetation. Visibility ranged from 5-10 percent on approximately 80 percent of the ground surface while the remaining ground surface had high visibility. The areas with greater visibility were thoroughly inspected for cultural materials to ensure adequate coverage for resource discovery. Evidence of disturbance within and surrounding the archaeological survey area included numerous rodent burrows, surface grading and road and building construction. Additionally, the project site and laydown area show evidence of previous ground disturbance, with boulders and cobbles upturned and redeposited throughout the project site and laydown area, and along some of the linear areas due to roadway improvements. Previous reports stated that the entire area in which the project is located has been graded previously, and based on the pedestrian survey it does appear to be heavily-disturbed.

7.1.2 Historic Architecture Field Survey Methodology

On December 1, 2010, an intensive historic architecture survey was conducted to account for the properties that appeared to be older than 45 years (1965 or earlier) within the historic architecture survey area, which included the project site, laydown area, both transmission and underground gas line routes, plus an additional half-mile around the project site, laydown area, and transmission line routes, and a parcel adjacent on both sides of the underground gas line routes.

Per the CEC Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions, Appendix B (g)(2)(C), a proposed underground natural gas line is not considered an "above-ground linear facility," and therefore the historic architecture survey did not extend a half-mile past the gas lines. Rather, investigators performed a historic architecture survey for the parcels adjacent to the gas line corridors. Of note, in areas outside of the project site boundaries, the historic architecture survey occurred from public vantage points, since site access and right-of-entry were not available at the time of the survey for the privately-owned properties. In areas where view of the property were obstructed (e.g., tree overgrowth, private roads), investigators utilized available information to study the property. For the most part, the survey did not consider properties set back from the edge/boundary of their parcel and large rural properties were not identified beyond the area reasonably subject to effect by the project.

The guidelines set forth in CCR Section 15064.5(a), and the criteria outlined in PRC Section 5024.1 were used to evaluate properties that appeared to be older than 45 years within the historic architecture survey area. Following survey completion, URS Architectural Historians, Jeremy Hollins and Melanie Lytle recorded the properties that appeared to be older than 45 years through the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms, and evaluated the properties per the criterion of the CRHR and as historical resources for purposes of CEQA. Properties that did not appear to be older than 45 years or were known not to be older than 45 years were not recorded. Results of the survey are depicted on Figures 6-1 and 6-2 (Confidential Exhibit E) and Tables 5 and 6.

As part of the historic architecture survey, Ms. Lytle contacted the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use, the San Diego History Center, and the Chula Vista Heritage Museum on November 18, 2010 to identify cultural resources within a one-mile radius around the project site and laydown area, and a quarter-mile radius on either side of the transmission and natural gas corridors, pursuant to ordinance or recognized by a local historical society or museum. Gail Wright at the County of San Diego replied that there are archaeological sites on the property and an evaluation of archaeological work would have to be done as

part of any County discretionary permit process. Donna Golden of the Chula Vista Heritage Museum replied that they do not have records of resources for the area since it is outside the city of Chula Vista. To date, no other responses have been received. Copies of correspondence with the local agency and historical society are included in Exhibit D.

In addition to these efforts, site-specific and general primary and secondary research was conducted at/with the San Diego History Center; San Diego State University Library; University of California, San Diego Geisel Library and Mandeville Special Collections; San Diego Public Library; and numerous online resources (*e.g., Calisphere – A World of Digital Resources, California Historic Topographic Map Collection*). In addition, URS obtained historic-period aerial photographs of the project area from Environmental Data Resources, Inc. for select years between 1953 and 2005.

The research provided insight into the historic contexts and themes of the area and specific information concerning the properties within the project area (*e.g.,* date of construction, architect/builder, and historic landownership). As part of this research, Ms. Lytle reviewed historic maps and photographs (*e.g.,* USGS maps), newspaper articles, general histories, journal articles, and other relevant data. Copies of historic maps and aerial images are included in Exhibit C.

7.2 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

7.2.1 Archaeological Survey

Of the nine previously recorded archaeological resources within the archaeological survey area, only three sites (CA-SDI-7215, CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) were revisited during the field surveys due to the private property restrictions (e.g., owner permission, fencing, gates, signage), described in Section 9.3 of the remaining six sites (CA-SDI-11799, CA-SDI-12337, CA-SDI-10072, CA-SDI-12872, CA-SDI-12888 and CA-SDI-8081). The URS investigators surveyed the areas where the three sites were recorded, and were unable to identify the presence of any remaining cultural resources. Although archaeological resources were previously recorded within the survey area, the URS archaeological team identified no cultural resources within the project site, laydown area, transmission and underground gas line corridors, or within the survey buffer. It appears that those portions of the sites previously recorded within the PPEC archaeological survey areas have been mitigated and/or destroyed.

Table 4 summarizes the archaeological sites recorded and revisited as a result of the intensive survey.

Table 4
Archaeological Sites within the Archaeological Survey Area with Right of Entry

Map Ref No.	Description of Resource and Major Elements	Date recorded and Recorder	Quadrangle	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
CA-SDI-7215	Prehistoric lithic scatter site consisting of 50 core tools, five scrapers, one blade and at least 200 hundred flakes and pieces of debitage. Portions of the site were destroyed during construction grading in 2007.	1979 Taton, 1979 Corum, 2000, 2006, 2007 Gallegos & Assoc.	Otay Mesa	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-10297	Prehistoric lithic scatter and preform testing site, consisting of scrapers, cores, hammerstones, manos/metates, and a knife. Site also includes a historic subterranean brick cistern.	1984 B.F.Smith, 2004 Gallegos & Associates, 2005 B.F. Smith, 2007 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-10298	Prehistoric temporary camp site / lithic scatter consisting of scrapers, cores, planes, utilized flakes, a metate and marine shells	1984, 2005, 2007 B.F. Smith	Otay Mesa	Not Eligible

7.2.1.1 Updates to Archaeological Sites within the Archaeological Survey Area

7.2.1.1.1 CA-SDI-7215

In 1979, V. Taton described the site as a prehistoric lithic procurement site located within a plowed field. In 2000 the site was tested and evaluated by Gallegos & Associates. During the testing, Locus A located along the western portion of the site was recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. Locus B however, was recommended eligible for NRHP listing and because avoidance was not feasible a mitigation plan was implemented. The data recovery excavation mitigated the site to less than significant as a result. In 2002, Gallegos & Associates tested an additional portion of Locus A for the Lonestar project, which also recommended this locus not eligible for NRHP. Gallegos & Associates recommended and conducted construction monitoring of the site. In 2006, the site was tested again by Gallegos & Associates, and a total of 18 shovel test pit units were excavated which resulted in negative findings. During this work surface artifacts were collected. In 2007, Gallegos & Associates monitored construction within the area of this site for the Border Patrol Station project, which also resulted in negative findings.

In 2010 URS archaeologist revisited and surveyed the portions of this site within the archaeological survey area. No cultural materials were identified during the survey. URS archaeologist noted that the entire area has been subject to extensive ground disturbing activities in the past, which was also noted in the 2007 by Gallegos & Associates for the Border Patrol Station project.

Based on the previous mitigation work within this site, overall disturbance, and results of the current pedestrian survey, this site appears to no longer exist or to have been mitigated to less than significant levels as a result of past activity. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR). Following prior mitigation excavations and extensive ground disturbing activities, CA-SDI-7215 no longer has the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). Therefore, the portion of the site that was previously recorded within the project area is recommended not eligible under any of the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA

Additionally, this site is considered mitigated by San Diego County. The industrial park developer has applied for and expects to get a grading permit with the County that will allow an additional 200,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site parcel. The County grading permit will likely require the industrial park developer to contract an archaeological and Native American monitor for CEQA compliance (refer to CUL-4 and CUL-7 in Section 9.3).

7.2.1.1.2 CA-SDI-10297

In 1984, Brian F. Smith & Associates recorded this site as a lithic scatter and also conducted archaeological testing. The testing recovered prehistoric scrapers, cores, hammerstones, manos/metates, a knife, and a historic subterranean brick cistern. Then in 2000 Brian F. Smith & Associates conducted additional testing and recommended this site eligible for NRHP. In 2006, Gallegos & Associates monitored portions of this site during construction activities for the Border Patrol Station project. While monitoring Gallegos & Associates identified five additional locations with cultural materials and extended the site boundary as a result. The following artifacts were recovered by Gallegos & Associates during monitoring: four manos, one groundstone fragment, two metates, 19 battered implements, 19 battered implement flakes, one biface blank, four biface fragments, one bifacial tool, 14 steep edge unifacial tools, 15 flakes, 607 pieces of debitage, one tested raw material, one ceramic sherd, nine historic glass fragments, six historic ceramic fragments, one historic metal object and 42 grams of shell. Artifacts were collected, analyzed, and are currently housed at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

In 2010, URS archaeologist revisited and surveyed the portions of this site within the project area. During the survey, archaeologists were able to survey the entire construction right of way (ROW); however, portions of the site extend into areas that are fenced off as a sensitive biological habitat. During the survey no cultural materials were identified within the project area and based on the previous mitigation work conducted at this site, it appears to have been mitigated to less than significant levels. The portion of the site that extends into the sensitive biological habitat could not be surveyed; however there are no anticipated effects/impacts within the fenced area.

Based on the previous testing and mitigation work within this site, overall disturbance, and results of the current pedestrian survey, this site appears to no longer exist within the archaeological survey area for this project. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). Therefore, the portion of the site that was previously recorded within the project area is recommended not eligible under any of the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Monitoring is recommended at this site during all ground-disturbing activities (refer to CUL-4 and CUL-7 in Section 9.3).

7.2.1.1.3 CA-SDI-10298

In 1984, Brian F. Smith & Associates recorded this site as a large prehistoric temporary camp site and lithic scatter consisting of scrapers, cores, planes, utilized flakes, flakes and a metate. During a subsequent survey by Brian F. Smith in 2000 it was noted that the site appeared to be disturbed and/or had been destroyed by recent agricultural grading activities and the construction of a large underground aqueduct that runs through portions of the site.

In 2006 the site was tested by Gallegos & Associates. A total of 6 test units were excavated, which recovered two steep-edge unifacial tools and eight pieces of debitage. The site was identified as a sparse lithic scatter and it was determined that the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, given the few surface artifacts recovered and the absence of subsurface deposits.

In 2005 the site was tested again by Brian F. Smith & Associates. During this testing program eight test units were excavated which resulted in positive findings, recovering a total of 186 artifacts. Artifacts included flakes, utilized flakes, a hammerstone, bone, marine shells, and an intact living surface. As a result the site was recommended eligible for NRHP and CRHR under all criteria. Artifacts were collected and analyzed, and are curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

In 2010 URS archaeologists surveyed portions of the site which occur within the 50-foot buffer of the proposed Route B transmission line for PPEC. It was noted that the western portion of the site has been graded and destroyed, and road and a power plant have been built on the southern portion of the site. The eastern portion of the site appears to be covered by dense vegetation.

Based on the previous mitigation work within this site, overall disturbance, and results of the current pedestrian survey, this site appears to no longer exist within the archaeological survey area for of this project. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). Therefore, the portion of the site that was previously recorded within the project area is recommended not eligible under any of the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Monitoring is recommended at this site during all ground-disturbing activities (refer to CUL-4 and CUL-7 in Section 9.3).

All of the above site records have been updated and evaluated on the appropriate DPR 523 series update forms, and are included in Confidential Exhibit G.

7.2.2 Historic Architecture Survey

No historic architecture properties were identified within the project site, laydown area and transmission line corridor. One previously-recorded historic architecture property was identified in the natural gas corridor (P-37-031491). Within a half-mile radius of the project site, laydown area, and transmission line corridors, and within a parcel on both sides past the underground natural gas line corridor, two historic architecture previously unrecorded properties (PPEC-1 and PPEC-2) were identified. The three properties were recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and recommended as not eligible for the CRHR and as historical resources for purposes of CEQA. Survey results are depicted on Figures 6-1 and 6-2 (Confidential Exhibit E).

Tables 5 and 6 below summarize the properties recorded as a result of the intensive historic architecture survey:

Table 5
Previously Unrecorded Historic Architecture Properties within the Historic Architecture Survey Area

Map Ref No.	Year Constructed	Description of Resource and Major Elements	County	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
PPEC-1	c.1909 (residence converted to restaurant), pre-1953 (residence), 1953-1964 (silos), outbuilding (1989)	Keubler Ranch House Complex (two residences, two silos, outbuilding)	San Diego	Not Eligible
PPEC-2	1964-68 (Residence)/ Pre-1953 (Outbuildings)	6940 Otay Mesa Road (residence and outbuildings)	San Diego	Not Eligible

Table 6
Previously Recorded Historic Architecture Properties within the Historic Architecture Survey Area

Map Ref No.	Year Constructed	Description of Resource and Major Elements	County	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
P-37-031491	Pre-1904	Historic Otay Mesa Road	San Diego	Not Eligible

None of the properties identified and recorded as a result of the intensive survey appear to be eligible for the CRHR or to be historical resources for purposes of CEQA. Additionally, most of the properties have not retained a significant amount of historic integrity. Historic integrity is the ability for a historic property to

convey its significance, and consists of seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The following is a summary of the historic architecture properties that have been recorded and evaluated on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms (Confidential Exhibit G).

7.2.2.1 Previously Unrecorded Historic Architecture Properties within the Historic Architecture Survey Area

7.2.2.1.1 PPEC-1

PPEC-1 is the Keubler Ranch Complex, which is comprised of two single-family residences (one converted to a restaurant), two silos, and one large outbuilding. The parcel has undergone extensive ground disturbance due to development and is primarily covered with landscaping, debris, and pavement. The single-family residence converted to a restaurant (Alta Café/Alta Latin Grille) is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style building. According to the current owner, the house was the Kuebler Ranch house, constructed circa 1909. It has an irregular footprint and a west-facing orientation. The cross-gabled roof is covered with clay mission tiles. There is one exterior chimney on the south elevation, which is stuccoed and topped with brick. The walls are clad in stucco. The windows appear to be wood frame multi-light sashes with sills. The main entry is on the primary west façade. There is a driveway on the northwest corner of the building and a low stuccoed wall surrounds the building and the landscaped yard. A paved parking lot for the restaurant is directly to the west.

A vernacular residence is located to the northwest of the restaurant. It was constructed in 1953 or before (HistoricaAerials.com, 1953 Aerial Imagery). It has a rectangular footprint and a south-facing orientation. The medium-pitch side-gable roof with a front gable porch is covered with various types of composite shingles. The window and door arrangements and materials were not visible. Wall cladding material could not be determined. To the northeast of the restaurant and east of the vernacular residence are two vernacular silos, which were constructed between 1953 and 1964 (HistoricaAerials.com, 1953 and 1964 Aerial Imagery). They are identical to each other in material and form, with circular footprints and north-facing orientations. They are approximately one and half stories tall with conical roofs. Each silo has a single door entry on the north elevation. The wall and roofing materials are metal sheeting. A large vernacular outbuilding is located immediately east of the silos. It was constructed in 1989 (HistoricaAerials.com, 1989 Aerial Imagery; EDR 2010). The building has a rectangular footprint and either a north- or south-facing orientation. The front-gable roof has a very slight pitch and is covered with metal sheeting. The walls materials are also metal sheeting. There are three garage-style rolling doors on both the north and the south elevations.

Because of access restrictions, it was not possible to determine if the building materials at the Kuebler Ranch Complex are of historic age. A review of historic aerials from 1953 to the 2005 did not reveal any major additions or alterations to the existing buildings on the property after the construction of the silos between 1953 and 1964 (HistoricaAerials.com; EDR 2010). The parking lot was constructed sometime after 2005 (EDR 2010). The complex buildings were once surrounded by cultivated fields and fenced pasture, but presently the property is used for vehicle and debris storage (HistoricaAerials.com, 1953, 1964, 1968, 1971, 1981, 1989 Aerial Imagery). Of note, the property also once included a barn and long outbuilding that first appear on the 1953 aerial. The barn was significantly expanded between 1971 and 1981 and demolished between 1994 and 2002 (EDR 2010, 1994 and 2002 Aerial Imagery). The long outbuilding was demolished in 1989.

Upon review of the site survey and historical research, the Kuebler Ranch House Complex does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). The circa 1909 residence is a modest example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style and the vernacular residence, silos, and outbuildings are representative of early twentieth century utilitarian construction, which has been well-documented in California and the West. While the Kuebler Ranch was one of the largest ranches on Otay Mesa during the early twentieth century, the buildings no longer retain their integrity of setting and feeling as an early twentieth century ranch complex. The property surrounding it has been significantly graded, the ranch house converted to a restaurant (likely resulting in a loss of materials and craftsmanship), numerous associated buildings (barn and several outhouses) demolished, and the property used for vehicle and debris storage. As such, the complex does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR or as a historic historical resource for purpose of CEQA.

7.2.2.1.2 PPEC-2

PPEC-2, 6940 Otay Mesa Road, contains a Ranch-style single-family residence constructed between 1964 and 1968 on the south part of the parcel and three vernacular outbuildings, which were constructed in 1953 or earlier, at the rear (north side) of the parcel. The parcel has undergone extensive ground disturbance due to development and is primarily covered with landscaping, debris, and pavement. The residence at 6940 Otay Mesa Road has a south-facing orientation. It is one story with an L-shaped plan. The building features a low-pitch cross-gable roof (with a pent roof on the center of the primary elevation) covered with asphalt singles. The roof eaves are very deep. There is a brick chimney on the center rear of the roof. The walls are clad in various materials, including clapboard siding, board and batten siding, stucco, and stone veneer. The windows are arranged irregularly and asymmetrically. The windows on the primary façade are three-part with fixed glass or louvered glass and aluminum metal frames. The main entry is off-centered on the primary façade and contains a single door; the door material was not visible. The residence features a two-car garage on the east end of the primary façade with what appears to be a vinyl panel rolling door. Based on observation, most of the residence's materials appear to be of historic-age with the exception of the garage door material.

Behind the residence are three large vernacular outbuildings constructed in 1953 or earlier (HistoricalAerials.com, 1953 Aerial Image). Views of the rear buildings were obstructed by walls, trees, and the residence; however, based on views from Otay Mesa Road and Google.com and Bing.com aerial imagery (2010), they are one story with rectangular footprints. They feature low-pitch, side-gable, metal-sheet roofs and various types of windows and entries, including garage door-size openings. The wall cladding materials were not visible. Because of the obstructed view, it was not possible to determine if the building materials are of historic age. A brick wall is laid in a stretching (or running) bond and a chain-link fence mark the boundary of the east side of the parcel. A concrete block wall topped with a single row of bricks marks the boundary of the north side. The west and north boundaries are fenced with chain link fencing material. An electric metal gate secures the driveway from Otay Mesa Road.

A review of historic aerials from 1953 to the 2005 did not reveal any major additions or alterations to buildings on the property after the construction of the Ranch-style residence between 1964 and 1968. The Ranch-style residence replaced a small residence that is shown on the 1953 aerial image.

Upon review of the site survey and historical research, 6940 Otay Mesa Road does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). The residence is a modest example of a Ranch-style home and the vernacular outbuildings at the rear are not distinctive. Furthermore, the complex of buildings is not harmonious (i.e., reflective of two building episodes) and does not have a specific or important association with any of the area's historic people or events, such as the early farming practices on Otay Mesa, the Navy airfield, or the establishment of detention facilities, nature reserves, industrial parks and facilities, or power generating facilities that define Otay Mesa's history. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR or as a historic historical resource for purpose of CEQA.

All of the above properties have been recorded and evaluated on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms (Confidential Exhibit G).

7.2.2.2 Previously Recorded Historic Architecture Properties within the Historic Architecture Survey Area

7.2.2.2.1 Portion of P-37-031491

P-37-031491 consists of the Historic Otay Mesa Road, first shown on a 1904 topographic map. The property was previously recorded by Mary Robbins-Wade of Affinis during a reconnaissance archaeological resources inventory for Old Otay Mesa Road improvements in August 2010. Ms. Robbins-Wade did not evaluate the resource for eligibility for listing on the CRHR or as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA, nor did Ms. Robbins-Wade assess the resource's integrity.

Historic Otay Mesa Road, as described in the original site form, connects Otay Mesa to the Tijuana River Valley from approximately Paseo de la Fuente and Otay Mesa Road on the east to approximately Beyer Boulevard and Interstate-905 on the west, a distance of approximately nine miles. Much of the road is now labeled as State Route 905 and Interstate 905 (SR-905 and I-905), and these portions generally feature four to six lanes, asphalt paving material, paved shoulders (most with concrete curbs), and a tall metal fence between the east lanes and the west lanes. The portion of Otay Mesa Road to the east of Harvest Road is two lanes with varying width of shoulders (some nearly two lanes deep). The portion of the road (now inaccessible) between Alta Road and Paseo de la Fuente is unpaved. The paved road surfaces appear to be relatively new.

The road is shown on the 1904 USGS San Diego quadrangle and the 1903 USGS Cuyamaca quadrangle. On the 1904 map a small portion of the road in the vicinity of Moody Canyon is slightly different from the later alignment, but the vast majority of the road is the same as the current alignment. Nevertheless, the road has been widened in many areas and is now constructed of a gravel bed with asphalt paving, though it would have originally been unpaved. The road once ended at the railroad but because of the construction of I-805, it now

turns south. With the declaration of State Route 906, much of the alignment is now identified by that route number. The 1975 topographical map shows the road west of I-805 as unpaved. It has been paved since with the exception of the portion to the east of Alta Road.

Upon review of the site survey and historical research, the portion of Historic Otay Mesa Road in the survey area does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). Otay Mesa Road was one of several roads in the area that led toward San Diego in the early twentieth century. It appears to have been first created out of necessity for the occupants of Otay Mesa and was gradually improved as users' needs changed from horse-drawn vehicles to automobiles. It is not a purposely engineered road that serves as a distinctive example. It does not have a specific or important association with any of the area's historic people or events, such as the early farming practices on Otay Mesa, the Navy airfield, or the establishment of detention facilities, nature reserves, industrial parks and facilities, or power generating facilities that define Otay Mesa's history. Further, the changes in alignment and loss of original materials have caused impacts to the historic setting and feeling. As such, the road does not appear to be eligible for listing to the CRHR or as a historic historical resource for purpose of CEQA.

All of the above properties have been rerecorded and evaluated on the appropriate DPR 523 series update forms (Confidential Exhibit G).

SECTION 8 DETERMINATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Although archaeological resources were previously recorded within the survey area, the URS archaeological team identified no cultural resources within the project site, laydown area, transmission and underground gas line corridors, or within the survey buffer. It appears that those portions of the sites previously recorded within the PPEC archaeological survey areas have been mitigated by previous projects. Access to the remaining six sites was not possible due to private property restrictions (e.g., owner permission, fencing, gates, signage). Due to the lack of observable archaeological artifacts and features, along with observed evidence of extensive surface disturbance or areas with poor visibility, sufficient data needed to address many of the prehistoric research questions was not available. Reference has been made to the extensive amount of observable disturbance in the area by previous professionals (*i.e.* Robbins-Wade 1998), a factor confirmed by URS field crew while performing the current survey. Previous and on-going disturbance of the project site may also be a contributing factor to the lack of observable artifacts and features.

Despite the project site's close proximity to the former military airfield at Brown Field, no archaeological or built environment features or historic-period artifacts were observed that would indicate association with the former use of the area as a practice bombing range or military training ground. Field survey also did not result in the identification of structural features or remains associable with the development of water management facilities within the project site or its immediate environs. The recordation of the Keubler Ranch House Complex (PPEC-1) by URS Architectural Historians met certain data need criteria presented in the research design (Section 6.3.3.) in that it confirmed that historic-period farm site structures and features are still present within this portion of Otay Mesa. Through additional research completed for the site record, this ranch house was possibly associated with Claude B. Keubler, who purchased the property with his father. From the review of historical aerial imagery of the farm complex it appears that the present use of the property is a vehicular storage yard and not an operational agricultural facility. The development of former ranch acreage surrounding the Keubler Ranch House Complex into industrial and civil facilities appears to illustrate a shift from farming and ranching activities within this portion of Otay Mesa.

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SECTION 9 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHN PROJECT SITE, INCLUDING EVALUATION OF UNIQUENESS

A total of nine previously recorded prehistoric resources were within the archaeological survey area; however, only three sites were revisited during the field surveys (CA-SDI-7215, CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298). In areas where access was permitted, URS investigators attempted to re-locate these three sites though were unable to identify the presence of any remaining cultural resources. Of the remaining six sites (CA-SDI-11799, CA-SDI-12337, CA-SDI-10072, CA-SDI-12872, CA-SDI-12888 and CA-SDI-8081), access restriction prohibited URS field crews from accessing the site location for survey. CA-SDI-10072, according to the site record provided by the SCIC, was combined with other nearby sites and assigned the new trinomial number CA-SDI-12337; this resource was determined as not eligible for the NRHP (Rosen 2010).

The southern portion of CA-SDI-12872 was tested and resulting conclusions recommended that the portion of the site tested as "not significant"; however, it indicates that the northern extent of the site is where the majority of features and artifacts are situated (Gallegos & Flenniken 2000:16-12). As such, this northern portion of CA-SDI-12872 is assumed eligible. Access to this site is necessary to ascertain eligibility. Robbins-Wade (1998) revisited CA-SDI-11799 and CA-SDI-12888 and stated in the resultant report that "[b]ased on surface observations, neither CA-SDI-11,799H nor CA-SDI-12,888H appears to be eligible for nomination to the National Register, however, there is a slight possibility of other buried features such as privy pits or other cisterns" (1998: 30). Robbins-Wade goes further by saying that an archaeological monitor should be on-site during ground-disturbing activities at these sites and that"[i]f features or subsurface cultural deposits are found during monitoring, these must be assessed to determine their significance. If the cultural material is found to represent a National Register eligible resource, appropriate mitigation measures must be implemented" (1998:30). These recommendations also apply to determining CRHR eligibility.

In 2008, a portion of CA-SDI-8081along the west flank of Alta Road and along the south flank of Siempra Viva Road was tested by Brian F. Smith archaeologists (Rosenberg, 2008). This testing effort produced an array of cultural materials including a shell midden deposit, scattered lithic artifacts which "was identified as having the greatest research potential and was therefore tested for significance" (Rosenberg, 2008: page 1). Rosenberg concluded that "the shell midden portion of the site does exhibit additional research potential. Additional portions of the site reflect the usual artifact 'smear' with no research potential, as described in the *Management Plan for Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources, San Diego, California*" (2008: page 2).

Three historic architecture properties were identified, one previously recorded (the historic Otay Mesa Road, P-37-031491) within the project site and two previously unrecorded historic architecture properties (PPEC-1 and PPEC-2) within a half-mile radius of the project site, laydown area, and transmission line corridors. These properties were updated or recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms. None of the properties identified and recorded as a result of the intensive survey appear to be eligible for the CRHR or to be historical resources for purposes of CEQA. Additionally, most of the properties have not retained enough historic integrity to be considered significant.

Table 7 lists all cultural resources, previously recorded and newly discovered, within the project site and their evaluative or mitigation status (where defined).

Table 7
Summary of All Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Their Status

Map Ref No.	Description of Resource and Major Elements	Date recorded and Recorder	Located/ Relocated?	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
CA-SDI-7215	Prehistoric lithic scatter site consisting of 50 core tools, five scrapers, one blade and at least 200 hundred flakes and pieces of debitage. Portions of the site were destroyed during construction grading in 2007.	1979 Taton, 1979 Corum, 2000, 2006, 2007 Gallegos & Assoc.	Yes; Site Record Updated	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-10297	Prehistoric lithic scatter and perform testing site, consisting of scrapers, cores, hammerstones, manos/metates, and a knife. Site also includes a historic subterranean brick cistern.	1984 B.F.Smith, 2004 Gallegos & Associates, 2005 B.F. Smith, 2007 Gallegos & Associates	Yes; Site Record Updated	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-10298	Prehistoric temporary camp site / lithic scatter consisting of scrapers, cores, planes, utilized flakes, a metate and marine shells	1984, 2005, 2007 B.F. Smith	Yes; Site Record Updated	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-10072	The South Coastal Information Center informed URS that the location for this site was recorded on the map but no site form was filed at the IC. A handwritten note on the sheet on file at the SCIC states that this site was "combined with sites SDI-5352, 9974, 10735, and assigned a new number SDI-12,337."	Unknown	No; Access Restricted	(See CA-SDI-12337)
CA-SDI-12337	Extremely large lithic scatter including metavolcanic scrapers, flakes, and cores. Site represents a combination of CA-SDI--5352, -9974, -10072, and -10735.	2010 Blotner, 2007 Robbins-Wade, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2002 Robbins-Wade, 1995 Gallegos, 1989 Rosen	No; Access Restricted	Determined Not Eligible
CA-SDI-12872	Prehistoric habitation site with lithic production waste, flaked tools, ground stone tools, several manos and metates, and Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools. Southern portion of site was tested, the result of which determined that "subsurface testing indicated a lack of subsurface cultural deposit within this portion of CA-SDI-12872 (Gallegos & Flenniken 2000: 9-4).	2010 Blotner, 1991 ERC Environmental	No; Access Restricted	Assumed Eligible; portion tested "recommended as not significant" (Gallegos & Flenniken 2000:16-12)

Table 7
Summary of All Cultural Resources within the Project Site and Their Status
(Continued)

Map Ref No.	Description of Resource and Major Elements	Date recorded and Recorder	Located/ Relocated?	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
CA-SDI-12888	Historic light scatter of artifacts including porcelain fragments, aqua glass, purple glass, bottle neck, white ware, bottle lip, and clear glass	2008 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1991 ERC Environmental	No; Access Restricted	Determinded Not Elgible
CA-SDI-11799	Part of the historic period D.O. McCarthy farmstead, a multi-component site including a cistern filled with wood and debris and an isolated amethyst bottle neck	2006 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Jacobson	No; Access Restricted	Determined Not Eligible
CA-SDI-8081	Resource extraction and processing/temporary habitation site containing expedient tools, precision tools and lithic production waste	1974 Carrico, 1991 Huey and Campbell, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2008 Rosenberg	No; Access Restricted	Assumed Eligible
P-37-031491	Pre-1904, Historic Otay Mesa Road **	Robbins-Wade, 2010	Yes; Site Record Updated	Not Eligible
PPEC-1	Keubler Ranch House Complex (two residences, two silos, outbuilding); c.1909 (residence converted to restaurant), pre-1953 (residence), 1953-1964 (silos), outbuilding (1989) **	URS Corporation, 2011	No; Access Restricted (Visual Reconnaissance)	Not Eligible
PPEC-2	6940 Otay Mesa Road (residence and outbuildings); 1964-68 (Residence)/ Pre-1953 (Outbuildings) **	URS Corporation, 2011	No; Access Restricted (Visual Reconnaissance)	Not Eligible

** Built Environment Properties

9.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The assessment identified no cultural resources eligible for listing on the CRHR and did not identify historical resources for purposes of CEQA within the archaeological or historic architecture survey areas. The field survey attempted to relocate three (CA-SDI-7215, CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area that are reported to have been previously mitigated to less than significant levels and/or destroyed by previous projects. The field assessment was unable to relocate any surficial evidence of these three archaeological sites within the project area. .Additionally, there are six archaeological sites that are reported on private property where access was not authorized at the time of survey, of these two are assumed eligible in this report (CA-SDI-12872 and CA-SDI-8081) and will remain considered assumed eligible until such time that a pedestrian survey can be completed and these sites evaluated. In the event that these previously recorded resources are revisited and recommended eligible for

CRHR, mitigation measures would be provided that would avoid and/or mitigate these resources to less than significant levels. The archaeological survey did not identify new cultural resources that are CRHR-eligible.

No historic architecture properties were identified within the project site, laydown area and transmission line corridor. One previously-recorded historic architecture property was identified in the natural gas corridor. Within a half-mile radius of the project site, laydown area, and transmission line corridors, and within a parcel on both sides past the underground natural gas line corridor, two historic architecture previously unrecorded properties were identified. The three properties were recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and recommended as not eligible to the CRHR and as historical resources for purposes of CEQA.

As a result, there would be no adverse effect to significant or unique cultural resources. Buried cultural resources that have not been previously identified could be encountered during the project construction phase, and additional unknown subsurface features, such as historic-period privies and dumps, may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities. Significant cultural resources impacted by the project would require mitigation, which may include data recovery.

The project is not anticipated to impact significant cultural resources; however, mitigation measures have been provided that would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to a less than significant level in the event that cultural resources are identified within the project boundaries during construction. As a result, archaeological monitoring must be conducted during all ground-disturbing activities within the project area (refer to CUL-4 and CUL-7 in Section 9.3). Should a potentially significant cultural resource be encountered, evaluation of this resource to determine significance is required. With implementation of the measures listed below, no significant unavoidable impacts to cultural resources are expected to occur.

All cultural resources monitoring and mitigation must be carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and is consistent with the procedures for compliance with CEQA Section 15064.5.

9.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

9.3.1 Construction-related Impacts

Mitigation Measures

In the event that subsurface resources are identified during project construction, testing of the resources may be required. If a site is found to be significant and avoidance is not possible, the project would need to comply with CEQA/CRHR and Section 106 of the NHPA in consultation with the CEC and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in order to complete formal determinations of eligibility and effect, and to formalize mitigation agreements, if needed.

Measures to ensure avoidance of cultural resources and measures to minimize direct and indirect impacts to nearby cultural resources are described below. The mitigation measures and procedures described would apply to any cultural resources in the project area. With implementation of the Applicant-committed measures listed below, no significant unavoidable impacts to known cultural resources are expected to occur.

CUL-1

Prior to the start of ground disturbance (includes "preconstruction site mobilization"; "construction ground disturbance"; and "construction grading, boring, and trenching" as defined in the General Conditions for this project), the project owner shall obtain the services of a Cultural Resources Specialist (CRS), and one or more alternate CRS(s), if alternates are needed.

The CRS shall manage all monitoring, mitigation, curation and reporting activities required in accordance with the Conditions of Certification (Conditions). The CRS may elect to obtain the services of Cultural Resource Monitors (CRMs) and other technical specialists, if needed, to assist in monitoring, mitigation, and curation activities. The project owner shall ensure that the CRS makes recommendations regarding the eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) of any cultural resources that are newly discovered or that may be affected in an unanticipated manner. No ground disturbance shall occur prior to CPM approval of the CRS, unless such activities are specifically approved by the CPM.

Approval of a CRS may be denied or revoked for non-compliance on this or other projects. After all ground disturbance is completed and the CRS has fulfilled all responsibilities specified in these cultural resources conditions, the project owner may discharge the CRS, if the CPM approves. With the discharge of the CRS, these cultural resources conditions no longer apply to the activities of this power plant.

Cultural Resources Specialist

The resumes for the CRS and alternate(s) shall include information demonstrating to the satisfaction of the CPM that their training and backgrounds conform to the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards, as published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. In addition, the CRS shall have the following qualifications:

1. qualifications appropriate to the needs of the project, including a background in anthropology, archaeology, history, architectural history, or a related field;

2. at least three years of archaeological or historic, as appropriate (per nature of predominate cultural resources on the project site), resource mitigation and field experience in California; and

3. at least one year of experience in a decision-making capacity on cultural resources projects in California and the appropriate training and experience to knowledgably make recommendations regarding the significance of cultural resources.

The resumes of the CRS and alternate CRS shall include the names and telephone numbers of contacts familiar with the work of the CRS/alternate CRS on referenced projects and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the CPM that the CRS/alternate CRS has the appropriate training and experience to implement effectively the Conditions of Certification.

Cultural Resources Monitors

CRMs shall have the following qualifications:

1. a BS or BA degree in anthropology, archaeology, historical archaeology or a related field and one year experience monitoring in California; or

2. an AS or AA degree in anthropology, archaeology, historical archaeology or a related field, and four years experience monitoring in California; or

3. enrollment in upper division classes pursuing a degree in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, historical archaeology or a related field, and two years of monitoring experience in California.

Cultural Resources Technical Specialists

The resume(s) of any additional technical specialists, e.g., historical archaeologist, historian, architectural historian, and/or physical anthropologist, shall be submitted to the CPM for approval.

Verification: At least 45 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall submit the resume for the CRS, and alternate(s) if desired, to the CPM for review and approval.

1. At least 10 days prior to a termination or release of the CRS, or within 10 days after the resignation of a CRS, the project owner shall submit the resume of the proposed new CRS to the CPM for review and approval. At the same time, the project owner shall also provide to the proposed new CRS the AFC and all cultural resources documents, field notes, photographs, and other cultural resources materials generated by the project. If there is no alternate CRS in place to conduct the duties of the CRS, a designated, qualified monitor may serve in place of a CRS so that project-related ground disturbance may continue up to a maximum of 3 days without a CRS. If cultural resources are discovered then ground disturbance will remain halted until there is a CRS or alternate CRS to make a recommendation regarding significance.

2. As soon as the CPM requires monitoring, the CRS, if CRMS are to be used, shall provide a letter naming anticipated CRMs for the project and stating that the identified CRMs meet the minimum qualifications for cultural resources monitoring required by this Condition.

3. As soon as the CRS determines that additional CRMs will be needed, the CRS shall provide letters to the CPM identifying the new CRMs and attesting to their qualifications.

4. As soon as the CRS determines that any technical specialists will be needed, the resume(s) of the specialists shall be provided to the CPM for review and approval.

5. At least 10 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall confirm in writing to the CPM that the approved CRS will be available for onsite work and is prepared to implement the cultural resources Conditions.

CUL-2

Prior to the start of ground disturbance, if the CRS has not previously worked on the project, the project owner shall provide the CRS with copies of the AFC, data responses, confidential cultural resources reports for the project, and the Energy Commission Final Staff Assessment. The project owner shall also provide the CRS and the CPM with maps and drawings showing the footprints of the power plant, all linear facility

routes, all access roads, and all laydown areas. Maps shall include the appropriate USGS quadrangles and a map at an appropriate scale (e.g., 1:2000 or 1" = 200') for plotting cultural features or materials. If the CRS requests enlargements or strip maps for linear facility routes, the project owner shall provide copies to the CRS and CPM. The CPM shall review map submittals and, in consultation with the CRS, approve those that are appropriate for use in cultural resources planning activities. No ground disturbance shall occur prior to CPM approval of maps and drawings, unless such activities are specifically approved by the CPM. If construction of the project would proceed in phases, maps and drawings not previously provided shall be submitted prior to the start of each phase. Written notification identifying the proposed schedule of each project phase shall be provided to the CRS and CPM. Weekly, until construction-related ground disturbance is completed, the project construction manager shall provide to the CRS and CPM a schedule of project activities for the following week, including the identification of area(s) where construction-related ground disturbance will occur during that week. The project owner shall notify the CRS and CPM of any changes to the scheduling of the construction phases.

Verification: At least 40 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall provide the AFC, data responses, confidential cultural resource documents, and the Energy Commission Final Staff Assessment to the CRS, if needed, and the subject maps and drawings to the CRS and CPM. The CPM will review submittals in consultation with the CRS and approve maps and drawings suitable for cultural resources planning activities.

1. At least 15 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, if there are changes to any project-related footprint, the project owner shall provide revised maps and drawings for the changes to the CRS and CPM.

2. At least 15 days prior to the start of each phase of a phased project, the project owner shall submit the appropriate maps and drawings, if not previously provided, to the CRS and CPM.

3. Weekly, during ground disturbance, a current schedule of anticipated project activity shall be provided to the CRS and CPM by letter, e-mail, or fax.

4. Within five days of changing the scheduling of phases of a phased project, the project owner shall provide written notice of the changes to the CRS and CPM.

CUL-3

Changes to the proposed project or to the character of its construction, operation, and maintenance that may become necessary subsequent to the approval of the project, were such approval to occur, may in turn require the re-consideration of the extent of the original project area. Where such changes indicate the need to alter the original project area to include additional lands that were not elements of analysis during the certification process, the effects of any proposed changes on historical resources that may be on such lands would need to be taken into account. Changes in the character of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed project may include such actions as decisions to use non-commercial borrow or disposal sites.

Upon the recognition that proposed changes to the project would require the use of lands that were not a part of the original project area of analysis, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS surveys any such lands fur cultural resources and record each newly found resources in DPR 523 Series forms. Exceptions would be

made to this protocol in cases where cultural resources surveys not greater than five years in age are documented for the entirety of the subject lands and approved by the CPM. Where new cultural resources surveys are warranted, the project owner shall convey the results of such surveys, along with the CRS's recommendations for further action, to the CPM, who will determine whether further action is necessary. If the CPM determines that historical resources may be present and that any such resources may be subject to a substantial adverse change in its significance, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS provides the CPM with substantiated recommendations on whether each such resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR and recommendations for the resolution of any significant effects. The CRS, the project owner, and the CPM shall then confer on said recommendations, and, upon the concurrence of the CPM with those recommendations, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS proceeds to implement them, and reports on the methods and results of any such work in the final Cultural Resources Report (CRR) (CUL-5).

Verification: Upon recognition that the proposed changes to the project or to the character of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project would require the use of lands that were not a part of the original project area, the project owner shall notify the CRS and CPM. The project owner shall then provide, for CPM review and approval, documentation of any cultural resources surveys five years or less in age that exist for the additional lands.

1. At least 105 days prior to the use of the new additional project area lands, in the absence of any such cultural resources surveys or when the extant cultural resources surveys do not cover the entirety of the lands to be added to the project area, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS surveys the additional lands for cultural resources, notifies the project owner and the CPM of the results of the new cultural resources survey, and recommends further action.

2. No more than 15 days subsequent to the receipt of the information in verification 1, CUL-3, above, the CPM shall determine whether historical resources may be present and whether any such resources may be subject to substantial adverse changes in significance.

3. At least 60 days prior to the use of the new additional project area lands, if the CPM determines that historical resources may be subject to substantial adverse changes in significance, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS provides the CPM with substantiated evaluations, based on archival and field research, on whether each such resources is eligible for listing in the CRHR and recommendations for the resolution of any potentially significant effects.

4. For no longer than 15 days, the project owner, the CRS and the CPM shall confers about the above evaluations and recommendations, and, upon the concurrence of the CPM with those evaluations and recommendations, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS proceeds to resolve any significant effect pursuant to the above recommendations prior to the use of new additional project area lands.

The project owner shall ensure that the CRS reports on the methods and the results of all such work in the CRR (CUL-5).

CUL-4

Prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall submit the Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CRMMP), as prepared by or under the direction of the CRS, to the CPM for review and

approval. The CRMMP shall follow the content and organization of the draft model CRMMP, provided by the CPM, and the authors' name(s) shall appear on the title page of the CRMMP. The CRMMP shall identify general and specific measures to minimize potential impacts to sensitive cultural resources. Implementation of the CRMMP shall be the responsibility of the CRS and the project owner. Copies of the CRMMP shall reside with the CRS, alternate CRS, each CRM, and the project owner's on-site construction manager. No ground disturbance shall occur prior to CPM approval of the CRMMP, unless such activities are specifically approved by the CPM. The CRMMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements and measures:

1. the following statement included in the Introduction: "Any discussion, summary, or paraphrasing of the Conditions of Certification in this CRMMP is intended as general guidance and as an aid to the user in understanding the Conditions and their implementation. The conditions, as written in the Commission Decision, shall supersede any summarization, description, or interpretation of the conditions in the CRMMP. The Cultural Resources Conditions of Certification from the Commission Decision are contained in Appendix A."

2. a proposed general research design that includes a discussion of archaeological research questions and testable hypotheses specifically applicable to the project area, and a discussion of artifact collection, retention/disposal, and curation policies as related to the research questions formulated in the research design. The research design will specify that the preferred treatment strategy for any buried archaeological deposits is avoidance. A specific mitigation plan shall be prepared for any unavoidable impacts to any CRHR-eligible (as determined by the CPM) resources. A prescriptive treatment plan may be included in the CRMMP for limited data types.

3. specification of the implementation sequence and the estimated timeframes needed to accomplish all project-related tasks during the ground disturbance and post-ground–disturbance analysis phases of the project.

4. identification of the person(s) expected to perform each of the tasks, their responsibilities, and the reporting relationships between project construction management and the mitigation and monitoring team.

5. a description of the manner in which Native American observers or monitors, if needed, will be included, the procedures to be used to select them, and their role and responsibilities.

6. Specification of the manner in which human remains and grave associated artifacts, if discovered during construction, will be treated according to the applicable laws and regulations, and in consultation with the wishes of the consulting Native Americans.

7. a description of all impact-avoidance measures (such as flagging or fencing) to prohibit or otherwise restrict access to sensitive resource areas identified during construction ground disturbance. The description shall address how these measures would be implemented once sensitive areas are identified and how long they would be needed to protect the resources from project-related effects.

8. a statement that all encountered cultural resources over 50 years old shall be recorded on a DPR form 523 and mapped and photographed. In addition, all archaeological materials retained as a result of the

archaeological investigations (survey, monitoring, testing, data recovery) shall be curated in accordance with the California State Historical Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections, into a retrievable storage collection in a public repository or museum.

9. a statement that the project owner will pay all curation fees for artifacts recovered and for related documentation produced during cultural resources investigations conducted for the project. The project owner shall identify three possible curation facilities that could accept cultural resources materials resulting from project activities.

10. a statement that the CRS has access to equipment and supplies necessary for site mapping, photography, and recovery of any cultural resource materials that are encountered during ground disturbance and cannot be treated prescriptively.

11. a description of the contents and format of the final Cultural Resource Report (CRR), which shall be prepared according to ARMR guidelines.

Verification: Upon approval of the CRS proposed by the project owner, the CPM will provide to the CRS an electronic copy of the draft model CRMMP.

1. At least 30 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall submit the CRMMP to the CPM for review and approval.

2. At least 30 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, a letter shall be provided to the CPM indicating that the project owner agrees to pay curation fees for any materials collected as a result of the archaeological investigations (survey, monitoring, testing, data recovery).

3. Within 90 days after completion of ground disturbance (including landscaping), if cultural materials requiring curation were generated or collected, the project owner shall provide to the CPM a copy of an agreement with, or other written commitment from, a curation facility that meets the standards stated in the California State Historical Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections, to accept the cultural materials from this project. Any agreements concerning curation will be retained and available for audit for the life of the project.

CUL-5

The project owner shall submit the Cultural Resources Report (CRR), if required by the CPM, to the CPM for approval. The CRR shall be written by or under the direction of the CRS and shall be provided in the ARMR format. The CRR shall report on all field activities including dates, times and locations, findings, samplings, and analyses. All survey reports, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, data recovery reports, and any additional research reports not previously submitted to the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) shall be included as appendices to the CRR. If the project owner requests a suspension of ground disturbance and/or construction activities, then a draft CRR that covers all cultural resources activities associated with the project shall be prepared by the CRS and submitted to the CPM for review and approval on the same day as the suspension/extension request. The draft CRR shall be retained at the project site in a secure facility until ground disturbance and/or construction resumes or the project is withdrawn. If the project is withdrawn, then

a final CRR shall be submitted to the CPM for review and approval at the same time as the withdrawal request.

Verification: Within 90 days after completion of ground disturbance (including landscaping), the project owner shall submit the CRR to the CPM for review and approval. If any reports have previously been sent to the CHRIS, then receipt letters from the CHRIS or other verification of receipt shall be included in an appendix.

1. Within 90 days after completion of ground disturbance (including landscaping), the project owner shall provide to the CPM a copy of an agreement with, or other written commitment from, a curation facility that meets the standards stated in the California State Historical Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections, to accept cultural materials, if any, from this project. Any agreements concerning curation will be retained and available for audit for the life of the project.

2. Within 10 days after CPM approval, the project owner shall provide documentation to the CPM confirming that copies of the CRR have been provided to the SHPO, the CHRIS, the curating institution, if archaeological materials were collected, and to the Tribal Chairpersons of any Native American groups requesting copies of project related reports.

3. Within 30 days after requesting a suspension of ground disturbance and/or construction activities, the project owner shall submit a draft CRR to the CPM for review and approval.

CUL-6

Prior to and for the duration of ground disturbance, the project owner shall provide Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all new workers within their first week of employment. The training shall be prepared and conducted by the CRS and may be presented in the form of a video. The CRS shall be available (by telephone or in person) to answer questions posed by employees. The training may be discontinued when ground disturbance is completed or suspended, but must be resumed when ground disturbance, such as landscaping, resumes.

The training shall include:

1. a discussion of applicable laws and penalties under the law;

2. samples or visuals of artifacts that might be found in the project vicinity;

3. a discussion of what such artifacts may look like when partially buried, or wholly buried and then freshly exposed;

4. a discussion of what prehistoric and historical archaeological deposits look like at the surface and when exposed during construction, and the range of variation in the appearance of such deposits, with particular emphasis given to distinguishing primary deposits from the general dispersal of artifacts seen in fill;

5. instruction that the CRS, alternate CRS, and CRMs, if any, have the authority to halt project-related ground disturbance in the area of a discovery to an extent sufficient to ensure that the resource is protected from further impacts, as determined by the CRS;

6. instruction that employees are to halt work on their own in the vicinity of a potential cultural resources discovery and shall contact their supervisor and the CRS or CRM, and that redirection of work would be determined by the construction supervisor and the CRS;

7. an informational brochure that identifies reporting procedures in the event of a discovery;

8. an acknowledgement form signed by each worker indicating that they have received the training; and

9. a sticker that shall be placed on hard hats indicating that environmental training has been completed. No ground disturbance shall occur prior to implementation of the WEAP program, unless such activities are specifically approved by the CPM.

Verification: At least 30 days prior to the beginning of pre-construction site mobilization, the CRS shall provide the training program draft text and graphics and the informational brochure to the CPM for review and approval.

1. At least 15 days prior to the beginning of ground disturbance, the CPM will provide to the project owner a WEAP Training Acknowledgement form for each WEAP-trained worker to sign.

2. Monthly, until ground disturbance is completed, the project owner shall provide in the Monthly Compliance Report (MCR) the WEAP Training Acknowledgement forms of workers who have completed the training in the prior month and a running total of all persons who have completed training to date.

CUL-7

At the direction of the CPM, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS, alternate CRS, or CRMs monitor full time all ground disturbance in the area where a CRHR-eligible (as determined by the CPM) cultural resources discovery has been made. The level, duration, and spatial extent of monitoring shall be determined by the CPM. In the event that the CRS believes that a current level of monitoring is not appropriate, a letter or e-mail detailing the justification for changing the level of monitoring shall be provided to the CPM for review and approval prior to any change in the level of monitoring. Full-time archaeological monitoring for this project shall be the archaeological monitoring of the earth-removing activities in the areas specified in the previous paragraph, for as long as the CPM requires. Where excavation equipment is actively removing dirt and hauling the excavated material farther than 50 feet from the location of active excavation, full-time archaeological monitoring shall require at least two monitors per excavation area or as otherwise determined by the CPM. In this circumstance, one monitor shall observe the location of active excavation and a second monitor shall inspect the dumped material or as otherwise determined by the CPM. For excavation areas where the excavated material is dumped no farther than 50 feet from the location of active excavation, one monitor shall both observe the location of active excavation and inspect the dumped material or as otherwise determined by the CPM. A Native American monitor shall be obtained to monitor ground disturbance in areas where Native American artifacts may be discovered. Contact lists of interested Native Americans and

guidelines for monitoring shall be obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission. Preference in selecting a monitor shall be given to Native Americans with traditional ties to the area that shall be monitored. If efforts to obtain the services of a qualified Native American monitor are unsuccessful, the project owner shall immediately inform the CPM. The CPM will either identify potential monitors or will allow ground disturbance to proceed without a Native American monitor. The research design in the CRMMP shall govern the collection, treatment, retention/disposal, and curation of any archaeological materials encountered during archaeological monitoring.

If monitoring should be needed, as determined by the CPM, CRMs shall keep a daily log of any monitoring and other cultural resources activities and any instances of non-compliance with the Conditions and/or applicable LORS on forms provided by the CPM. Copies of the daily monitoring logs shall be provided by the CRS to the CPM, if requested by the CPM. From these logs, the CRS shall compile a monthly monitoring summary report to be included in the MCR. If there are no monitoring activities, the summary report shall specify why monitoring has been suspended. The CRS or alternate CRS shall report daily to the CPM on the status of the project's cultural resources-related activities, unless reducing or ending daily reporting is requested by the CRS and approved by the CPM.

The CRS, at his or her discretion, or at the request of the CPM, may informally discuss cultural resource monitoring and mitigation activities with Energy Commission technical staff.

Cultural resources monitoring activities are the responsibility of the CRS. Any interference with monitoring activities, removal of a monitor from duties assigned by the CRS, or direction to a monitor to relocate monitoring activities by anyone other than the CRS shall be considered non-compliance with these Conditions. Upon becoming aware of any incidents of non-compliance with the Conditions and/or applicable LORS, the CRS and/or the project owner shall notify the CPM by telephone or e-mail within 24 hours. The CRS shall also recommend corrective action to resolve the problem or achieve compliance with the Conditions. When the issue is resolved, the CRS shall write a report describing the issue, the resolution of the issue, and the effectiveness of the resolution measures. This report shall be provided in the next MCR for the review of the CPM.

Verification: At least 30 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the CPM will provide to the CRS an electronic copy of a form to be used as a daily monitoring log.

1. Monthly, while monitoring is on-going, the project owner shall include in each MCR a copy of the monthly summary report of cultural resources-related monitoring prepared by the CRS and shall attach any new DPR 523A forms completed for finds treated prescriptively, as specified in the CRMMP.

2. At least 24 hours prior to implementing a proposed change in monitoring level, the project owner shall submit to the CPM, for review and approval, a letter or e-mail (or some other form of communication acceptable to the CPM) detailing the CRS's justification for changing the monitoring level.

3. Daily, as long as no cultural resources are found, the CRS shall provide a statement that "no cultural resources over 50 years of age were discovered" to the CPM as an e-mail or in some other form of communication acceptable to the CPM.

4. At least 24 hours prior to reducing or ending daily reporting, the project owner shall submit to the CPM, for review and approval, a letter or e-mail (or some other form of communication acceptable to the CPM) detailing the CRS's justification for reducing or ending daily reporting.

5. No later than 30 days following the discovery of any Native American cultural materials, the project owner shall submit to the CPM copies of the information transmittal letters sent to the Chairpersons of the Native American tribes or groups who requested the information. Additionally, the project owner shall submit to the CPM copies of letters of transmittal for all subsequent responses to Native American requests for notification, consultation, and reports and records.

6. Within 15 days of receiving them, the project owner shall submit to the CPM copies of any comments or information provided by Native Americans in response to the project owner's transmittals of information.

CUL-9

The project owner shall grant authority to halt project-related ground disturbance to the CRS, alternate CRS, and the CRMs in the event of a discovery. Redirection of ground disturbance shall be accomplished under the direction of the construction supervisor in consultation with the CRS. In the event cultural resources over 50 years of age (or, if younger, determined exceptionally significant by the CPM) are found, or impacts to such resources can be anticipated, ground disturbance shall be halted or redirected in the immediate vicinity of the discovery sufficient to ensure that the resource is protected from further impacts. Monitoring and daily reporting as provided in other conditions shall continue during all ground-disturbing activities elsewhere on the project site. The halting or redirection of ground disturbance shall remain in effect until the CRS has visited the discovery, and all of the following have occurred:

1. The CRS has notified the project owner, and the CPM has been notified within 24 hours of the discovery, or by Monday morning if the cultural resources discovery occurs between 8:00 AM on Friday and 8:00 AM on Sunday morning, including a description of the discovery (or changes in character or attributes), the action taken (i.e. work stoppage or redirection), a recommendation of CRHR eligibility, and recommendations for mitigation of any cultural resources discoveries, whether or not a determination of CRHR eligibility has been made.

2. If the discovery would be of interest to Native Americans, the CRS has notified all Native American groups that expressed a desire to be notified in the event of such a discovery.

3. The CRS has completed field notes, measurements, and photography for a DPR 523 primary form. Unless the find can be treated prescriptively, as specified in the CRMMP, the "Description" entry of the DPR 523 form shall include a recommendation on the CRHR eligibility of the discovery. The project owner shall submit completed forms to the CPM.

4. The CRS, the project owner, and the CPM have conferred, and the CPM has concurred with the recommended eligibility of the discovery and approved the CRS's proposed data recovery, if any, including the curation of the artifacts, or other appropriate mitigation; and any necessary data recovery and mitigation have been completed. Ground disturbance may resume only with the approval of the CPM.

Verification: At least 30 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall provide the CPM and CRS with a letter confirming that the CRS, alternate CRS, and CRMs have the authority to halt project-related ground disturbance in the vicinity of a cultural resources discovery, and that the project owner shall ensure that the CRS notifies the CPM within 24 hours of a discovery, or by Monday morning if the cultural resources discovery occurs between 8:00 AM on Friday and 8:00 AM on Sunday morning.

1. Within 48 hours of the discovery of an archaeological or ethnographic resource, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS notifies all Native American groups that expressed a desire to be notified in the event of such a discovery.

2. Unless the discovery can be treated prescriptively, as specified in the CRMMP, completed DPR 523 forms for resources newly discovered during ground disturbance shall be submitted to the CPM for review and approval no later than 24 hours following the notification of the CPM, or 48 hours following the completion of data recordation/recovery, whichever the CRS decides is more appropriate for the subject cultural resource.

CUL-10

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbances shall occur until the County Coroner has made necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant of Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The following actions must be taken in the event that human remains are discovered on private or State land:

1. Stop work immediately and immediately contact the County Coroner to notify them of the find.

2. The Coroner has two working days to examine the human remains after being notified by the responsible person. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric in nature, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified.

3. The Native American Heritage Commission will immediately notify the person it believed to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American. Within permission of the landowner or agency or authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery; and

4. The most likely descendant makes recommendations of the owner, or representative, for the treatment of disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.

If the commission is unable to identify a descendant, or the descendent identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendations of the descendent and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94 fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with the Native American burial(s) with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

With implementation of the above mitigation measures, no adverse affects to cultural resources are anticipated for the construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

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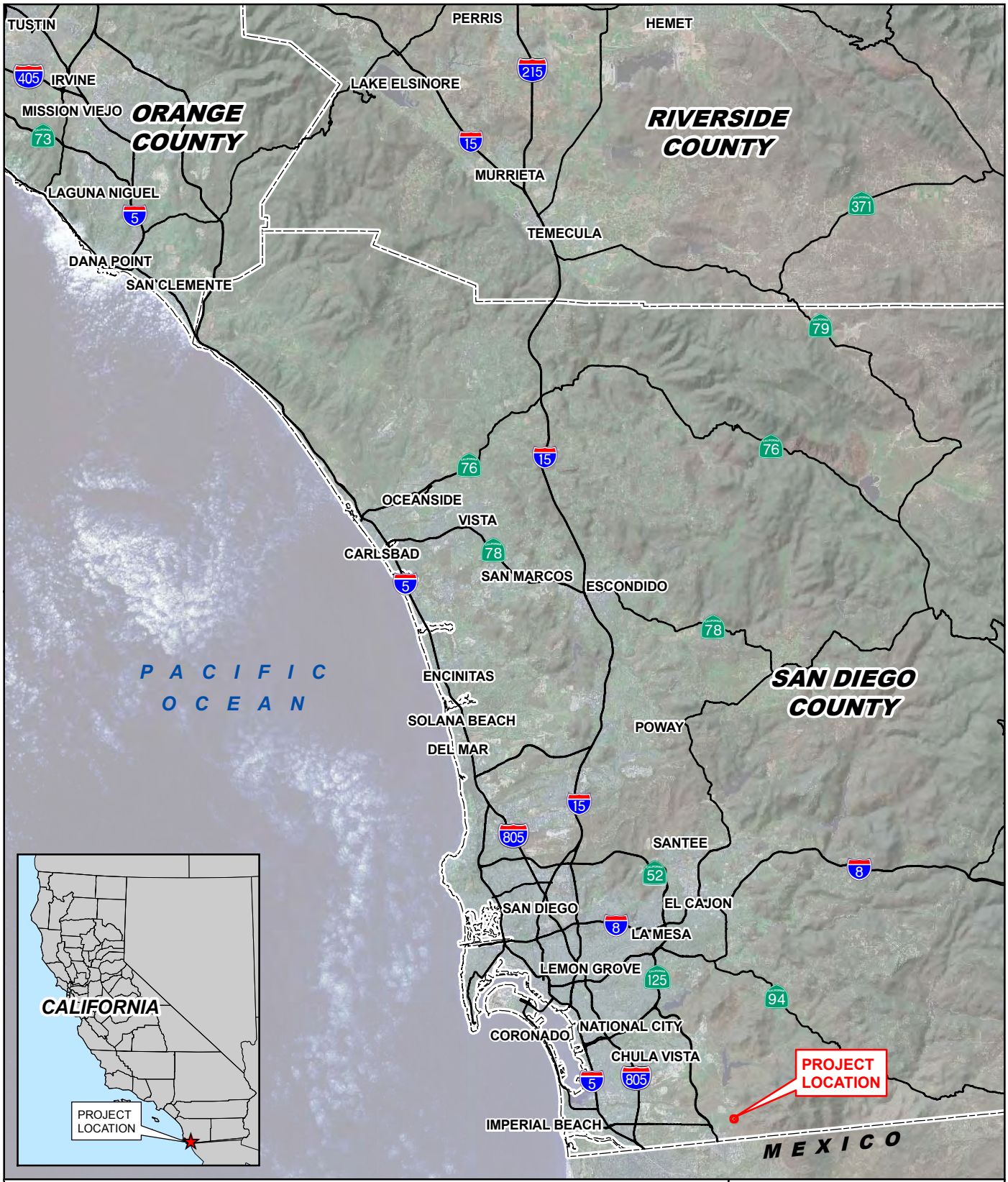


FIGURE 1-1
REGIONAL LOCATION

PIO PICO ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874835

DATE: DECEMBER 2010

URS

Legend

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- Route A 230 kV Transmission Line
- Route B 230 kV Transmission Line
- Route A Natural Gas Line
- Route B Natural Gas Line

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

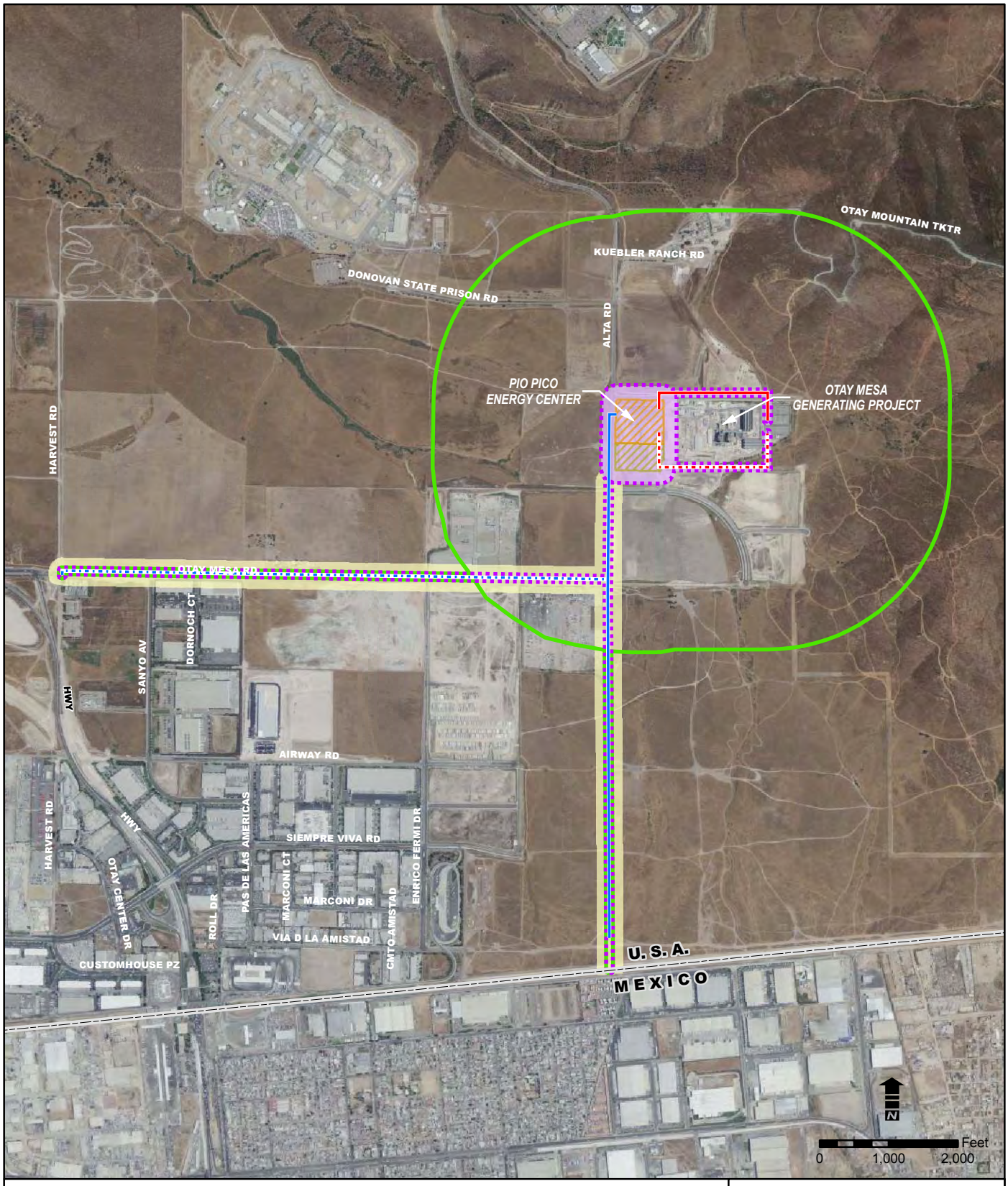
FIGURE 1-2
SITE VICINITY

PIO PICO ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874835
DATE: DECEMBER 2010

URS

Source: DigitalGlobe, 2009.



Legend

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- Route A 230 kV Transmission Line
- Route B 230 kV Transmission Line
- Route A Natural Gas Line
- Route B Natural Gas Line
- Archaeological Survey Area
- Historic Architecture Survey Area
- Area Surveyed for Archaeological Resources
- Area Not Surveyed for Archaeological Resources (No Right of Entry)

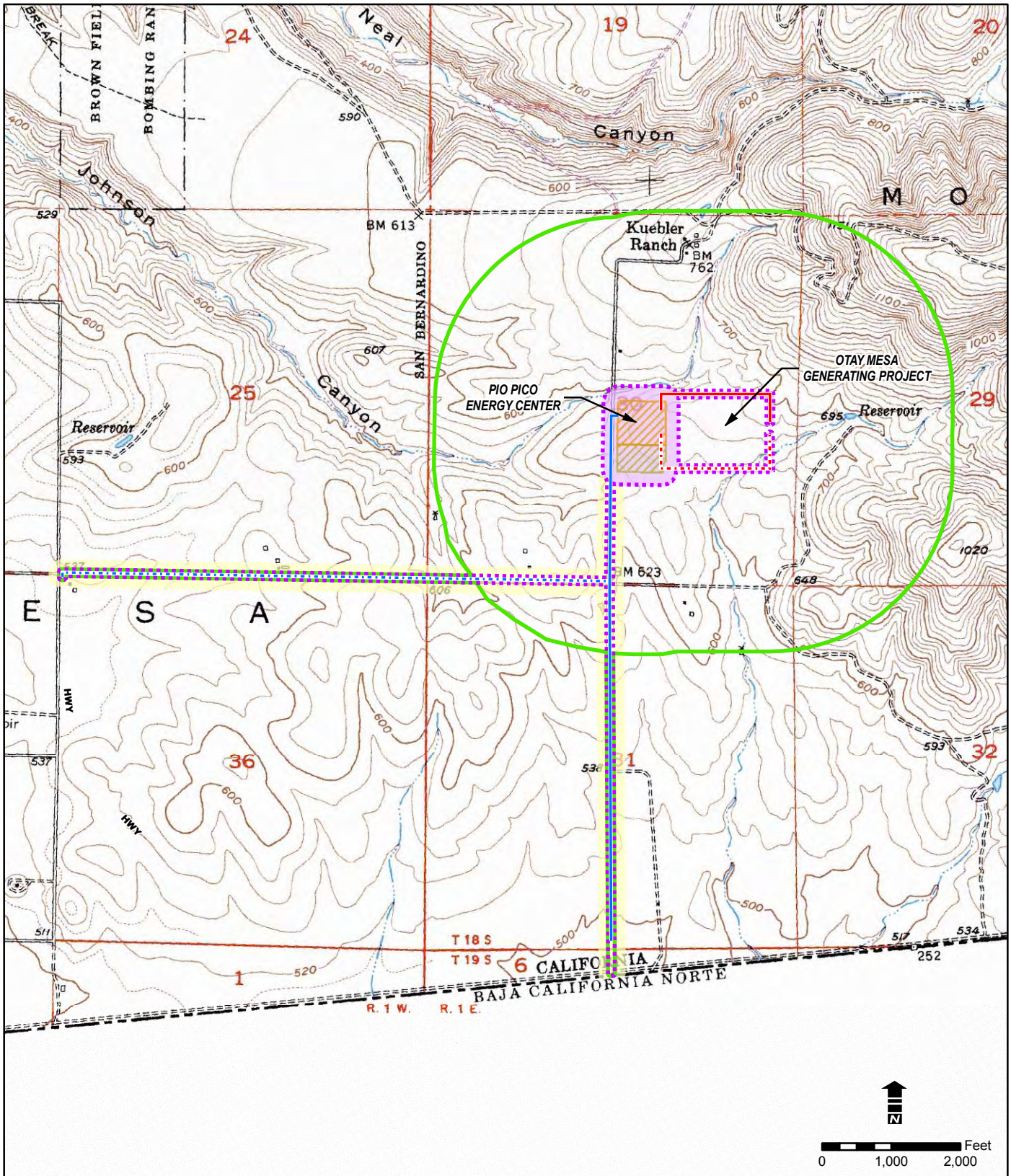
FIGURE 1-3
SURVEY AREAS (AERIAL)

PIO PICO ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874835
DATE: DECEMBER 2010

URS

Source: DigitalGlobe, 2009.



Legend

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- Route A 230 kV Transmission Line
- Route B 230 kV Transmission Line
- Route A Natural Gas Line
- Route B Natural Gas Line
- Archaeological Survey Area
- Historic Architecture Survey Area
- Area Surveyed for Archaeological Resources
- Area Not Surveyed for Archaeological Resources (No Right of Entry)

FIGURE 1-4
SURVEY AREAS (USGS)

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874835
DATE: DECEMBER 2010

URS

Source: USGS 24K Digital Raster Graphic Mosaics (Cal-Atlas 2003).

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Jeremy Hollins, MA

Architectural Historian

Areas of Expertise

- Vernacular Architecture
- 19th – 20th century California Architecture
- Historic Preservation Treatments and Law
- Secretary of Interior Professional Qualification *Architectural History* (36 CFR Part 61)

Years of Experience

With URS: 3 years
With Other Firms: 6 years

Education

- M.A./2005/University of San Diego/Public History
- B.A./2003/Unversity of Rhode Island/ History [Environmental]

Continuing Education

- SRIF "Section 106: Principles and Practice," 2006
- FEMA Institute Independent Study Course IS-00253 "Coordinating Environmental & Historic Preservation Compliance," 2006
- FEMA Institute Independent Study Course IS-00650 "Building Partnerships in Tribal Communities," 2006
- Certificate Program, Urban Planning, UC San Diego Extension; In Completion
- Association of Environmental Professionals "Introductory and Advanced CEQA Workshop Series," 2005
- California Preservation Foundation Annual Conference, 2005

Overview

Jeremy Hollins is a Secretary of Interior Professional Qualified Architectural Historian for URS' San Diego office. Since 2003, Mr. Hollins has performed numerous historic evaluations, context studies, and determinations of eligibility and effect for a range of resources based on local, state, and National Register criteria and through technical reports, DPR 523 series forms, HABS reports, cultural landscape reports, historic structures reports, and resolution documents. He has a detailed knowledge of the laws and ordinances which affect historic properties, such as Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA, NEPA, Section 4(f), California Public Resources Code, State Historic Building Code, and the Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Additionally, two academic journals have published Mr. Hollins' work, and he was an adjunct instructor in 'World Architectural History' at the New School of Architecture before coming to URS in 2006.

Project Experience

Renewable Energy Projects

Spinnaker Energy, INC. 100MW Solar/Bio-Waste Power Plant, CEC, Fresno County, CA

Cultural Resources Task Manager (URS Corporation)

Served as Task Manager for cultural resources assessment. Performed fieldwork and co-authored Cultural Resources AFC section and technical report for a proposed hybrid solar and bio-fuel power plant in Fresno County. Deliverables were submitted to the CEC in support of a CEQA-level assessment. Duties included coordination of field survey, CHRIS records search, Native American consultation, primary and secondary research, development of historic context, recordation and evaluation of historic-period properties through DPR 523 series forms, analysis of effects, and development of mitigation measures. Prepared for Spinnaker Energy, Inc. *(2008)*

Carrizo Energy Solar Farm AFC Data Requests, CEC, San Luis Obispo County, CA.

Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)

Performed additional historic research and field surveys for CEC AFC Data Requests to determine the presence of a potential cultural landscape within the northern Carrizo Plains near the vicinity of the Project Area. Research efforts included a review of primary and secondary sources, development of an evaluative context, and recordation and evaluation of 8 potential contributing resources through DPR 523 series forms. Recordation and evaluation followed National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. Prepared for Ausra, Inc. *(2008)*

Carrizo Energy Solar Farm AFC Supplemental Filing, CEC, San Luis Obispo County, CA.
Cultural Resources Task Manager (URS Corporation)
Served as Task Manager for cultural resources assessment. Performed CHRIS records search and authored Cultural Resources AFC section for a 150-mile transmission line corridor intended for use as part of the 177 MW solar power project located in San Luis Obispo County, California. Prepared for Ausra, Inc. *(2008)*

Carrizo Energy Solar Farm 177 MW Solar Plant, CEC, San Luis Obispo County, CA.
Cultural Resources Task Manager (URS Corporation)
Served as Task Manager for cultural resources assessment. Performed fieldwork and authored Cultural Resources AFC section and technical report for a 177 MW solar power project located in San Luis Obispo County, California (640 acre solar farm; 380 acre construction laydown). Deliverables were submitted to the CEC in support of a CEQA-level assessment. Duties included coordination of field survey, CHRIS records search, Native American consultation, primary and secondary research, development of historic context, recordation and evaluation of historic-period properties, analysis of effects, and development of mitigation measures. Prepared for Ausra, Inc. *(2007-2008)*

Stirling Energy Systems – Solar 2 Project and Data Request 125, CEC, Imperial County, CA
Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Performed primary and secondary source research to develop a historic and evaluative context for the project area. Context focused on Imperial County transportation/circulation networks (Highway 80), local military activities, irrigation agriculture, and the San Diego-Arizona Railroad. Also, recorded and performed determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect for six historic-period properties. Prepared for Stirling Energy Systems. *(2007-2009)*

Bethel Energy Solar Hybrid Power Plant Cultural Resources Assessment, Imperial County, CA.
Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Performed CEQA-level cultural resource assessment of two early 20th century earthen and concrete-lined canals in Imperial Valley area. Performed CHRIS Center Record Search, developed historic context on Imperial Valley's irrigated commercial agriculture industry, performed built environment survey, recorded and evaluated resources through DPR 523 series forms, and produced a technical report. Prepared for Bethel Energy. *(2007)*

Energy Projects

Kinder Morgan Calnev Expansion Project, San Bernardino County, CA.

Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Served as Architectural Historian for cultural resources assessment for NEPA and CEQA project. Performed fieldwork and authored technical report for a 190-mile portion of a proposed 245-mile pipeline expansion project from Colton, CA to Primm, NV. Deliverables were submitted to the BLM as the lead agency for NEPA and the County of San Bernardino as the lead agency for CEQA. Duties included coordination of field survey, CHRIS records search, primary and secondary research, development of historic context, recordation and evaluation of historic-period properties through DPR 523 series forms, analysis of effects, and development of mitigation measures. In total, recorded and evaluated 39 unrecorded historic-period properties and 17 previously recorded historic-period properties. Prepared for Kinder Morgan, Inc. *(2008)*

Carson Cogeneration Plan Expansion, CEC, CEC, Los Angeles CA
Cultural Resources Task Manager (URS Corporation)
Served as Task Manager for cultural resources assessment for a cogeneration plant expansion. Performed fieldwork and co-authored Cultural Resources AFC section and technical reports. Deliverables were submitted to the CEC in support of a CEQA-level assessment. Duties included coordination of field survey, CHRIS records search, Native American consultation, primary and secondary research, development of historic context, recordation and evaluation of historic-period properties through DPR 523 series forms, analysis of effects, and development of mitigation measures. Prepared for BP, Inc. *(2008)*

1507 Mt. Vernon Avenue Historic Property Assessment, City of Pomona, Los Angeles County, CA
Project Manager/Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Project Manager/ Architectural historian for the evaluation of a 1927 paper mill located within a cogeneration power facility. Developed historic context, construction chronology, and performed determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. Prepared letter report for City of Pomona review. Prepared for Patch Services Engineering. *(2008)*

Starwood-Midway Power Plant AFC Data Requests – Fresno County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Performed additional historic research and field surveys for CEC AFC Data Requests to determine the location of a historic farm in relation to the Project Area. Research efforts included a review of historic maps, aerial photographs, real estate and county records, and newspaper articles. The Data Requests, and associated figures and maps, were submitted to CEC via a Letter Report. *(2007)*

Imperial Irrigation District Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment – Niland and El Centro, CA. Staff architectural historian for the evaluation of built environment resources and effect caused by alterations to power plant facilities. Evaluated resources per California Register criteria and developed recommended mitigation measures for

project. Co-authored the Technical Reports, DPR 523 series forms, and Application for Certification. Identified an historic bank, eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources, related to the early development of Niland and a historic powerplant building, associated with the early development of the Imperial Irrigation District and eligible for the California Register. Prepared for IID. *(2006)*

FEMA/ Emergency Management and Planning

Franklin Reservoir Improvement Section 106 Compliance Project, FEMA, Los Angeles County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Performed Section 106 Compliance Study for LADWP for the replacement of five catch basins for a 1940s dam within the City of Beverly Hills. Prepared DPR 523 series forms and technical report for SHPO. Developed historic context, recordation and evaluation of historic-period properties through DPR 523 series forms, analysis of effects, and development of mitigation measures. *(2008-2009)*

Santa Monica City Hall MOA Seismic Retrofit., Jail-Area Adaptive Use, and ADA Improvements, FEMA, Los Angeles County, CA.
Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Performed Section 106 Review on behalf of FEMA for the seismic retrofit, jail-area adaptive use, and ADA improvements of the National Register-eligible City Hall. Reviewed consultant and City prepared studies and drawings, performed integrity analysis and identification of character defining features, analyzed effects, and developed a resolution of effects plan. Coordinated with ACHP, SHPO, OES, FEMA, and City, and authored Notification Letter and Draft MOA to resolve effects. Prepared for FEMA *(2008-2009)*

Harada House Section 106 Review, FEMA, Riverside County, CA.
Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Performed Section 106 Compliance Review on behalf of FEMA for emergency repairs to a National Historic Landmark (Harada House) within the City of Riverside. Reviewed project through NEMIS database, and responsible for SHPO consultation, applying Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Allowances, integrity analysis, and identification of effects. Drafted Notification Letter for ACHP, SHPO, OES, FEMA, and City. *(2008)*

Ross School Flood Mitigation Assistance, Sonoma County, CA.
Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Performed Section 106 Compliance Review for FEMA for a flood elevation assistance project. Performed CHRIS Center Record Search and determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. Compliance study submitted via letter report to FEMA. *(2008)*

FEMA Sonoma County Flood Mitigation Assistance, Sonoma County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*

Performed Section 106 Compliance Study for FEMA for flood mitigation assistance project. Performed CHRIS Center Record Search and determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. Compliance study submitted via letter report to SHPO. Prepared for Sonoma County. *(2008)*

FEMA Napa County Flood Mitigation Assistance, Napa County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Performed Section 106 Compliance Study for FEMA for flood mitigation assistance project. Performed CHRIS Center Record Search and performed determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. Compliance study data transmitted via letter report to SHPO. Prepared for Sonoma County. *(2008)*

Municipal Water District - Upper Feeder Line – Riverside County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Staff architectural historian for the evaluation of built environment resources for FEMA disaster recovery project. Evaluated resources ("Pratt" truss bridge and gaging station) per National Register criteria and requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. Performed determination of eligibility, identification of effect, analysis of integrity, and recommended mitigation measures for project. Prepared for Riverside County. *(2006)*

FEMA – San Diego Vegetative Management, San Diego County, CA. Performed CHRIS Center Records Search and wrote historic contexts for communities of Bay Terrace, Del Cerro, Encanto, Lake Murray, Marion Bear Park, Serra Mesa, Black Mountain, Carmel Valley, Los Penasquitos, Tecolote Canyon, Scripps Ranch, and Tierrasanta. Part of technical reports submitted to FEMA for Section 106 Compliance. Prepared for City of San Diego. *(2006)*

FEMA Hurricane Katrina Public Assistance, DR-1604-MS, Biloxi, MS. Historic Preservation Specialist for NEPA review of over 100 public assistance projects. Reviewed projects through NEMIS database. Responsible for SHPO consultation, applying Section 106 Programmatic Allowances, determinations of eligibility, integrity analysis, and identification of effects. Drafted MOAs, developed mitigation measures, ensured projects met Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, and coordinated and led meetings between applicants, FEMA, and Mississippi SHPO. Projects included over 10 National Register Properties, 1 National Historic Landmark, and 15 Mississippi Landmarks. *(2006)*

Military Planning

MCB Camp Pendleton Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Siting Study, San Diego County. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Reviewed MCB Camp Pendleton GIS layers and cultural resources records and data to identify potential direct impacts to previously recorded cultural resources located within a 500-foot radius of proposed

Bachelor Enlisted Quarters at MCB Camp Pendleton. Provided cultural resources analysis as part of a preliminary NEPA constraints and siting study to support the preparation of the Project's design-build RFP for FY2008, FY2009, and FY2010. In total, 25 potential BEQ sites were analyzed for potential direct impacts to cultural resources. Prepared for MCB Camp Pendleton. *(2008)*

Desert Installation Appearance Plan and Airfield Security Study for NAF El Centro, NAS Fallon, NWS Seal Beach, NAS Lemoore, and NAWS China Lake. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Architectural Historian responsible for developing cultural resources considerations, base-wide historic contexts, design guidelines for historic structures and districts, and base-wide visual themes. Prepared for NAVFAC. *(2008)*

Environmental

2701 North Harbor Drive Demolition Project EIR, City of San Diego, CA
Cultural Resources Task Manager/Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Served as Task Manager for CEQA-level cultural resources assessment. Performed fieldwork and authored Cultural Resources EIR section and technical report for the demolition of 50 structures at San Diego International Airport. Project considered potential effects to a National Register-eligible historic district (comprised of 17 properties). Duties included coordination of field survey, CHRIS records search, Native American consultation, primary and secondary research, development of historic context, recordation and evaluation of historic-period properties through DPR 523 series forms, and development of mitigation measures. Prepared for San Diego Unified Port District and San Diego County Regional Airport Authority. *(2008-2009)*

Grand Avenue Widening Section 106 Compliance, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Performed Section 106 Compliance Study for the widening of Grand Avenue in the City of Santa Ana. Prepared HPSR, HRER and DPR 523 series forms for project per Caltrans guidelines. Developed historic context and performed determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. *(2008)*

BNSF Tehachapi Cultural Resources Assessment, Kern County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Architectural historian for the evaluation of built environment resources and features located within APE. Developed historic context for railways in Tehachapi region and performed determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. Prepared DPR 523 series forms and co-authored Technical Reports. Prepared for BNSF. *(2008)*

Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Nuevo Business Park II, Riverside, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*

Performed CEQA-level cultural resource assessment of 5 rural historic-period landscapes associated with agricultural/subsistence activities in Riverside County. Developed historic context on Riverside County's commercial agriculture industry, performed built environment survey, recorded and evaluated resources through DPR 523 series forms, and produced a technical report per County of Riverside Planning Department regulations. Prepared for Private Client. *(2008)*

Alosta Avenue Bridge Section 106 Compliance, LADPW, Los Angeles County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Performed Section 106 Compliance Study for LADPW for the seismic retrofit of a 1929 Plate-Girder bridge and the California Central Railroad. Prepared HPSR and DPR 523 series forms for project per Caltrans guidelines. Developed historic context and performed determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. *(2008)*

Long Beach Blvd. Bridge Section 106 Compliance, LADPW, Los Angeles County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Performed Section 106 Compliance Study for LADPW for the seismic retrofit of a 1932 Warren truss Bridge and the Union Pacific Railroad. Prepared HPSR and DPR 523 series forms for project per Caltrans guidelines. Developed historic context and performed determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. *(2008)*

Anaheim Historic Resource Evaluation, Orange County, CA.
Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Performed CEQA-level cultural resource assessment for three historic-period residences (Tudor Revival, modern ranch, contemporary style) within the City of Anaheim. Performed background research, wrote historic context on northeast Anaheim's transformation from agricultural to industry in the mid-20th century, performed built environment survey, recorded and evaluated resources through DPR 523 series forms, and produced a technical report. Prepared for City of Anaheim. *(2007)*

NASA Space Shuttle Program NEPA, Section 106, and 110 Compliance Third Party Peer Review of Technical Reports.
Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Performed third party NEPA, Section 106 and Section 110 review of technical reports for NASA for the decommissioning of its Space Shuttle Program properties. Reviewed properties per Criterion Considerations B (Moved Properties) and G (Properties less than 50 years), federal government definition of personal properties, and as geographic historic districts. Space Shuttle Program properties were located at Dryden Flight Research Center (Edwards, CA), White Sands Space Harbor, and White Sands Test Facility (Las Cruces, NM). Review prepared for NASA. *(2007)*

Willow Street Bridge Section 106 Compliance, LADPW, Los Angeles County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*

Performed Section 106 Compliance Study for LADPW for the seismic retrofit of a 1932 Warren truss Bridge and the Union Pacific Railroad. Prepared HPSR and DPR 523 series forms for project per Caltrans guidelines. Developed historic context and performed determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. *(2007)*

Palomar Road Widening Cultural Resource Survey, Riverside County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Performed historic research and CRHR and NRHP determination of eligibility for a 19th century rural (garden) cemetery (historic designed landscape) in Wildomar. NRHP evaluation required application of Criterion Consideration D: Cemeteries. Information was incorporated into DPR 523 series forms and final technical report. Prepared for County of Riverside. *(2007)*

California High-Speed Train Project EIR/EIS Methodology and Detailed Work Plan, Statewide. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Prepared Architectural History Methodologies for the completion of the state-wide Section 106, NEPA, and CEQA compliance of the High Speed Train Project EIR/EIS. Developed research, survey, identification, evaluation, and consultation methodologies for completion of the project, as well as identified possible constraints. Also prepared the Detailed Work Plan for the LA-Palmdale Segment Project EIR/EIS. Prepared for Federal Rail Authority and High-Speed Train Authority. *(2007)*

US-101/McCoy Lane Interchange Project ASR and HPSR, Santa Barbara County, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Prepared the Historic Context for a Section 106, NEPA, and CEQA compliance study for improvements to the US-101/McCoy Lane interchange. Performed primary and secondary sections. The historic context examined the development of oil prospecting in the Santa Maria Valley and the development and operation of the Battles Plant Facility, which was adjacent to the APE. Prepared for Caltrans. *(2007)*

La Posada Hotel Engineering Contingency Plan – Winslow, AZ.
Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)
Planned and wrote an Engineering Contingency Plan for the La Posada Hotel (within the La Posada National Register District) for the removal of oil seepage from a raised concrete foundation. Plan provided scope, costs, and recommended Rehabilitation and Restoration treatments (per Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties). Project required informal consultation with AZ SHPO and Materials Contractors. Prepared for Private Client. *(2006)*

US 101/SR 46W Interchange Improvement, Paso Robles, CA.
Performed Section 106 Study for proposed undertaking. Survey discovered 5 previously unrecorded historic properties and evaluated the resources within 2 historic contexts. Performed determination of eligibility, identification of effect, analysis of integrity, and recommended

mitigation measures for project. Completed DPR 523 series forms, HRER, and HPSR for Caltrans. Prepared for City of Paso Robles. *(2006)*

University of California - Irvine IERF Building Historic and Architectural Documentation (HABS), Irvine, CA. Performed equivalent of HABS Level 2 survey of a 1986 Frank Gehry-designed academic complex at the University of California – Irvine. Responsible for architectural investigation, physical history, historic context, and coordination with HABS photographer. Prepared for the University of California – Irvine. *(2006)*

Uptown San Diego Historic Reconnaissance Survey, San Diego, CA. Lead historian for the identification and evaluation of 20,000 resources in San Diego. Responsible for jointly preparing survey's first volume, which included "Data Analysis, Phase Implementation, Methodology, Styles Guide/Context, and Proposed Districts/Conservation Overlays." Evaluated and grouped resources based on association to historic context, and drafted district and overlay records, contributing elements, boundaries, and integrity. Prepared for City of San Diego for CLG status *(2005-2006)*

Telecommunications

Verizon Wireless Communications Tower Section 106 Compliance, CA. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Performed over a dozen Section 106 Compliance Studies for FCC on behalf of Verizon Wireless for new tower support structures and collocated towers throughout California and Nevada. Performed CHRIS Center Record Search and determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. Projects completed within Humboldt County (CA), Santa Barbara County (CA), Sonoma County (CA), Elko County (NV), and Storey County (CA). Prepared FCC Form 620 or 621, DPR 523 series forms, and letter report. *(On-Going)*

Verizon Wireless Communications Tower Viewshed Analysis, Wendover, NV. *Architectural Historian (URS Corporation)*
Performed specialized historic viewshed analysis for FCC on behalf of Verizon Wireless for a new tower support structure in Wendover, NV. Viewshed analysis considered the project's effect within a half-mile radius. Results of the viewshed analysis were submitted via letter report to SHPO. *(2008)*

Community Involvement

City of Del Mar Traffic and Parking Commission, July 2005-July 2009. Appointed by Del Mar City Council to serve four-year term as member of five person committee. Meet monthly and make recommendations to City Council based on public input and participation. Responsible for resolving traffic and parking issues; such as speeding, reoccurring regulatory violations, traffic congestion, parking problems, and application of new technologies. Work and meet regularly with the

public, City Council, Parking Enforcement, the Fire Department, the San Diego Sheriff's officers, City Manager's office, Public Works and Planning Departments, and the City's Traffic Engineer.

Publications

"Until Kingdom Come: The Design and Construction of La Jolla's Children's Pool," Journal of San Diego History. Spring 2006; **Winner Marc Tarasuck Prize in Architecture**, San Diego, Institute of History.

"Cotton and Rice: The Agricultural Redevelopment and Planning of the New South," University of Rhode Island. 2003; BA Thesis; **Winner Robert Gutchen Prize in Writing**.

Melanie Lytle

Architectural Historian

Areas of Expertise

19th – 20th Century California Architecture
Archival Research
Historic Preservation Treatments and Law
Secretary of Interior Professional Qualification *Architectural History* and *History* (36 CFR Part 61)

Years of Experience

With URS: <1 Year
With Other Firms: 3 Years

Education

Graduate Studies Historic Preservation/2008-Present/Goucher College

B.A. History, French Minor/2006/California State University, Sacramento

Continuing Education

Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) Training, 2010

National Trust for Historic Preservation, Annual Conference, 2009

Overview

Melanie Lytle is a Secretary of Interior Professional Qualified Architectural Historian for URS' San Diego office. Since 2006, Ms. Lytle has performed numerous historic evaluations, context studies, and determinations of eligibility and effect for a range of resources based on local, state, and National Register criteria in the form of technical reports, DPR 523 series forms, cultural landscape reports, and historic structures reports. She has knowledge of the laws and ordinances which affect historic properties, such as Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA, and the Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Project Experience

FEMA Santa Maria Seismic Retrofit, Santa Maria, CA. Evaluated the NRHP and CRHR eligibility of the Cook and Miller Court Complex, a Monterey style complex constructed in 1954, in compliance with Section 106 and the Programmatic Agreement among Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), California Emergency Management Agency, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Completed DPR 523 forms. (December 2009)

Calnev Expansion Project–San Bernardino County, CA. Revised the architectural history report, including creation of an architectural style and property type chronology for the project area, as requested by the agency. (October-December 2009)

Solar II, El Centro, CA. Conducted archival research and compiled findings regarding historic Route 66, Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, and historic gravel mines in the project APE and vicinity. Input archaeological field data to DPR 523 form database. (September-December 2009)

Amtrak Security Enhancement and Police Radio, Sacramento, CA; San Diego, CA; Stockton, CA; Los Angeles, CA, Fullerton, CA; Portland, OR; Seattle, WA; Albuquerque, NM. Assisted with the development of design guidelines for American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)-funded security enhancement and radio system projects. Guidelines were based on the broad guidance outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.* Conducted archival research and records searches at the appropriate information centers and drafted reports. (September-December 2009)

Verizon Wireless Courthouse SD, San Diego, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the telecommunication project's direct Area of Potential Effect (APE) and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and the Federal

Communications Commission (FCC) Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), completed appropriate DPR 523 forms, and drafted the report for submission to the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). (December 2009)

Verizon Wireless SF Powell and Jackson, San Francisco, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the telecommunication project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, completed appropriate DPR 523 forms, and drafted the report for submission to the California SHPO. (December 2009)

Verizon Wireless SF Market and Battery, San Francisco, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the telecommunication project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius past according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, completed appropriate DPR 523 forms, and drafted the report for submission to the California SHPO. (December 2009)

Verizon Wireless International 14 Oakland, Oakland, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the telecommunication project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, completed appropriate DPR 523 forms, and drafted the report for submission to the California SHPO. (November 2009)

Verizon Wireless Highway 92 and 880, Hayward, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the telecommunication project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, completed appropriate DPR 523 forms, and drafted the report for submission to the California SHPO. (November 2009)

Verizon Wireless Filbert and Embarcadero, San Francisco, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, completed appropriate DPR 523 forms, and drafted the report for submission to the California SHPO. (November 2009)

Verizon Wireless Highway 24 and 580, Oakland, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the telecommunication project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, completed appropriate DPR 523 forms, and drafted the report for submission to the California SHPO. (November 2009)

Verizon Wireless Berkeley Claremont, Berkeley, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the telecommunication project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, completed appropriate DPR 523 forms, and drafted the report for submission to the California SHPO. (November 2009)

Verizon Wireless Cal-Oregon Border, Hornbrook, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the telecommunication project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, completed appropriate DPR 523 forms, and drafted the report for submission to the California SHPO. (November 2009)

Verizon Wireless Crescent City, Crescent City, CA. Performed an intensive architectural history field survey of the telecommunication project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. Conducted archival research, evaluated the project APE for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and drafted the report for submission to the California SHPO. (November 2009)

Verizon Wireless LA Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA. Performed archival research to support an intensive architectural history field survey of the project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. (October 2009)

Verizon Wireless Berkeley B2B, Berkeley, CA. Performed archival research to support an intensive architectural history field survey of the project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. (October 2009)

Verizon Wireless Adeline, Berkeley, CA. Performed archival research to support an intensive architectural history field survey of the project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the

requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. (October 2009)

Verizon Wireless County of Alameda, Oakland, CA. Performed archival research to support an intensive architectural history field survey of the project's direct APE and a viewshed analysis for a half-mile radius according to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the FCC Programmatic Agreement. (October 2009)

Westside Subway Extension, Los Angeles, CA. Provided data analysis of Westside Subway Extension project survey results. The survey included the architectural review of historic properties older than 1968 that are situated within the area of potential effect of the proposed subway route from Santa Monica to eastern Los Angeles, California. (2009)

Lenwood Road, Barstow, CA. Conducted a cultural resources records search at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, which included mapping of all recorded sites and previous investigations within 0.5-mile of the project; review of historic maps, recordation forms, and reports; a search of the National, State, and Local Register listings; and a summary of the results. (2009)

Lost Hills, Kern County, CA. Researched and drafted the historic context for the CEQA evaluation of the project in Lost Hills, California. (2009)

Projects preformed at another Firm

Barrio Logan Community Plan Update Historical Resources Survey, San Diego, CA. Historian and Project Manager for a 480-resource historic reconnaissance survey for the Barrio Logan planning area in the City of San Diego. Developed historic context, surveyed the project area for all resources older than 1965, collected lot information, evaluated the properties for integrity and historical significance based on City of San Diego and State of California criteria, assessed the presence of historic districts, identified a Mexican American Cultural Landscape, completed DPR 523 forms, developed a community walking tour, and presented findings in a community meeting. Information was used to update the Community Plan. (2009)

Historic Structure Assessments of the Buildings at 9030 and 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane, San Diego, CA. Performed historic structure assessments of the residential buildings on two lots in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego by conducting field work, archival research, and analysis of integrity. Resulted in a preliminary significance evaluation based on City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines and recommendations for further study. (2009)

Osuna Adobe County of San Diego Landmark Nomination, Rancho Santa Fe, CA. Successfully nominated the Osuna Adobe, a Mexican Rancho Period adobe residence, constructed circa 1831, to the County of San Diego Landmark list based on all four County of San Diego cultural resources criteria. Project included field work, photography, literature review, historic title search, archival research, oral interviews, historic

context development, determination of eligibility, analysis of integrity, and identification of effect. (2009)

Milley Property Project Cultural Resources Assessment, San Diego, CA. Performed historic structure assessment of the buildings at the Milley Project, which included an early twentieth century Craftsman-style residence, a historic cistern, and landscape features such as stone walls and historic trees. Determined the property to be significant based on architectural value and recommended mitigation measures according to County of San Diego criteria and guidelines. (2008)

Phase II Significance Evaluation of Site CA-RIV-6380H for the Gabrych Pit Project, Riverside County, CA. Served as historian on a team of cultural resource specialists that updated documentation regarding a historic 1920s water trench and associated features (Site CD-RIV-6380H) that may be associated with the first historic water conveyance system in the Palm Springs area. Conducted archival research and drafted determinations of significance based on County of Riverside guidelines and mitigation recommendations. (2008)

Historical Resource Research Report for the Klemm Residence Project, **San Diego, CA.** Completed a historic structure research report of a mid-century Modern Ranch-style residence in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. Property was owned by architect William Lumpkin, renown for his southwestern adobe-style designs. Conducted field work, archival research, historic title search, and determination of integrity and significance. Report submitted to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. (2007)

Mitigation Supplement for the Kelly Ranch House on the Robertson Ranch Project, Carlsbad, CA. Modified HABS study of the Kelly Ranch House, a late nineteenth century Folk Victorian residence, associated with the Kelly Ranch in Carlsbad, California. Photographs, sketches of the four elevations, archival research, and architectural descriptions were completed, as requested by the City of Carlsbad, before demolition of the structure. (2007)

Concordia Lutheran Church Project Redesign Impacts, Chula Vista, CA. Completed a historic structure research report of a mid-century Contemporary-style church and associated buildings in Chula Vista, California. Conducted field work, archival research, and determination of integrity and significance. (2007)

Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Breeza Project, Downtown San Diego, CA. Co-author of the Breeza Project mitigation monitoring report. Reviewed monitoring findings, completed DPR series forms, identified two early twentieth century Chinese-style hearths associated with a Chinese laundry previously on the site, and drafted text of the report. (2007)

Cultural Resources Study for the SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision, San Diego, CA. Performed field survey and architectural

study of several San Diego State University campus buildings to be affected by Master Plan revisions. Drafted recommendations for treatment of the historic properties. (2007)

Cultural Resource Report for the Frulla-Fallbrook Ranch Project, County of San Diego, CA. Completed a historic structure research report of a mid-century Spanish Colonial Revival residence and associated landscape in Fallbrook, California. Reviewed field work data, conducted archival research, developed historic context and architectural description, and determined integrity and significance. (2007)

Sarah M. Mattiussi

Staff Archaeologist

Areas of Expertise

Archaeological assessments

Preparing Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms

Literature searches and archival research

Project coordination

Photography

Years of Experience

With URS: 2 Years
With Other Firms: 7 Years

Education

BA/Archaeology/2004/National School of Anthropology and History, Mexico City

Photography/1997/Escuela Activa de Fotografía, Mexico City

Overview

Ms. Mattiussi has nine years experience working in northern Mexico, the Baja California Peninsula and Southern California as a staff archaeologist, collaborator, assistant and director in various projects.

Project Specific Experience

Imperial Valley Solar /CEC. Responsibilities: documented condition of all roads within three miles of the Imperial Valley Solar Project site to satisfy CEC compliance condition TRANS-3

Solar III/ Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Barstow, California, (Prehistoric/Historic), Class III Cultural Resources Investigation. Responsibilities: field office manager, preparing Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms.

I-405 Widening Project from SR-73 to I-605 – including portions of I-605, SR-22 and SR-73 – Department of Transportation /District 12, Orange County and Los Angeles County, California (Prehistoric/Historic). Responsibilities: crew member for the cultural resources survey, field photographs and field compilation of Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms.

Imperial Valley Solar (Solar II) / Bureau of Land Management (BLM) El Centro, California, (Prehistoric/Historic), Class III Cultural Resource Investigation. Responsibilities: crew chief, field office manager, report writing, preparing Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series.

Calico Solar (Solar I) / Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Barstow, California, (Prehistoric/Historic), Class III Cultural Resources Investigation. Responsibilities: field director, crew chief, field office manager, report writing, preparing Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms.

Proposed Calnev Expansion Project: California Portion, San Bernardino County, California, BLM Class III Cultural Resources Survey. Responsibilities: field director, assistance with processing and post-processing of field data.

Naval Base Point Loma – Fort Rosecrans Building 158, San Diego California. Responsibilities: assistance with the evaluation of cultural resources under Section 106.

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians – Rincon Reservation Water System Retrofit HMGP-1731T-4001 –FEMA, San Bernardino County, California. Responsibilities: Report writing and record search.

BPAE-HE-CA Project Bakersfield, Kern County, California, Phase I Archaeological Assessment. Responsibilities: crew chief, assistance with processing and post-processing of field data.

Niland Power Plant Project Niland, Imperial County, California, Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring. Responsibilities: archaeological monitoring

Other Experience

Stantec Consulting, Staff Archaeologist

Coachella Valley Housing Coalition Development, Coachella, California, Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring.

The Abbey Company Project, Palm Springs, California, Phase I Archaeological Assessment

The Roosevelt Heights Development LLC Project, County of Riverside California, Phase I Archaeological Assessment

Alta Mesa Wind Corporation/ Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Palm Springs, California, (Prehistoric/Historic), Class III Cultural Resource Investigation.

CK Development, Bermuda Dunes, California, Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring

Palm Ridge LLC, Palm Springs, California, Phase I Archaeological Assessment

Quail Ranch, Moreno Valley, California, (Prehistoric/Historic), Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation and Phase II Archaeological Testing/Evaluation of Significance

Indio Trails, Indio California, Phase I Archaeological Assessment

INAH (National Institute of Anthropology and History), Assistant To Project Director / Staff Archaeologist

"Salvamento Arqueológico Predio San Bruno" Loreto BCS, México, Phase I Archaeological Assessment

"Salvamento Arqueológico Agua Viva – Loreto Bay" Loreto BCS, México, Phase III Archaeological Excavation and Salvage

"Recorrido de superficie para la identificación, registro e investigación de sitios arqueológicos en la Sierra de la Giganta BCS" Loreto BCS, México, Phase I Archaeological Assessment

"Estudios Sobre la Prehistoria de Nuevo Léon – ESPN", Nuevo Léon, Mexico, Phase III Archaeological Excavation

"Archaeology of Cedros Island – PAIC", Baja California, Mexico, Phase I Archaeological Assessment / Phase II Testing / Evaluation of Significance

"Abrigo El Escorpión" Ej. Erendira, Baja California, Mexico, Phase III Archaeological Excavation

"Rescate Energía Costa Azul – RECA," Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico Phase II Testing / Evaluation of Significance and Phase III Archaeological Excavation

"En Busca de la Ruta de Juan Bautista de Anza – Mexicali", Baja California, Mexico, Phase I Archaeological Assessment

"Arqueología en Nuevo León", Nuevo León, México, Phase I Archaeological Assessment Laboratory work (Prehistoric/Historic)

Field And Laboratory Co-Director

"Libramiento Mexicali 02-MXL-02 – FIARUM" Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico, Phase I Archaeological Assessment

Teaching Assistant

"Arqueología en Nuevo Léon", Nuevo Léon, Mexico, Phase I Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Assessment

Professional Societies/Affiliates

Member, Society for California Archaeology

Languages

Spanish
English
Italian
French

Publications and Presentations

Nixon, Rachael and Sarah Mattiussi, 2007, *Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Abbey Company Project, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California.* Stantec Consulting, Palm Desert, California Submitted to The Abbey Company, Long Beach, California.

Mattiussi, Sarah and Rachael Nixon, 2007, *Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Roosevelt Heights Development LLC Project County of Riverside, California.* Stantec Consulting, Palm Desert, California Submitted to Roosevelt Heights Development, LLC, Westlake Village, California.

Mattiussi, Sarah and Rachael Nixon, 2007, Class I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Alta Mesa Project: 308 acres located northwest of the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. Stantec Consulting Palm Desert, California Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), North Palm Springs, California.

Mattiussi, Sarah and Rachael Nixon, 2007, Monitoring Report for the CK Development Project: 7 Acres Located at the corner of Country Club Drive and Yucca Lane Bermuda Dunes, Riverside County, California. Stantec Consulting Palm Desert, California Submitted to CK Development Group Ltd. Palm Desert, California.

Nixon, Rachael and Sarah Mattiussi, 2007, *Draft Quail Ranch - Phase I Archaeological Survey And Phase II Archaeological Testing Report: Riverside County, California.* Stantec Consulting, Palm Desert, California Submitted to Quail Ranch, Palm Springs, California.

Nixon, Rachael and Sarah Mattiussi, 2007, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Palm Ridge, LLC Project: 20 Acres Located Within the City Of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. Stantec Consulting Palm Desert, California Submitted to Palm Ridge, LLC Palm Springs, California.

Mouriquand Leslie, Rachael Nixon and Sarah Mattiussi, 2007, *Cultural Resources Monitoring report: 17ac Pavilion located in the City of La Quinta, CA, Riverside County.* Stantec Consulting Palm Desert, California Prepared for Thomas Enterprises, Inc. Newman GA and submitted to the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

Nixon, Rachael and Sarah Mattiussi, 2007, *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Indio Trail Project: Indio, CA.* Stantec Consulting, Palm Desert, California. Submitted to Palm Desert Heights Development Group LLC, Mission Viejo, California

Recent Discoveries of the inhabitants of the Mexicali Valley 38th Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, 2004, Riverside, California Published in Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology Vol. 18.

Chronology

02/2008 – Present URS Corporation, San Diego CA
2006-2008 Stantec, Palm Desert CA
2000-2006 National Institute of Anthropology and History, Mexico

Contact Information

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Rachael Nixon, RPA

Senior Archaeological Project Manager

Areas of Expertise

Project Management
Principal Investigator
Section 106, CEQA, NEPA
Historic Research
Archaeological Management and Treatment
Protohistoric Archaeological Sites (Mission Era),
Colorado/Yuma Basin and Mojave Desert Archaeology

Years of Experience

With URS: 2 Years
With Other Firms: 10 Years

Education

MA, History (Programs in Historic Resource Management, Public History), University of California, Riverside
BA, Anthropology emphasis in Archaeology, University of California, Riverside

Registration / Certification

Register of Professional Archaeologists 2010

Overview

Rachael Nixon has twelve years of cultural resource management experience including prehistoric, protohistoric, and historical archaeological sites. She has performed and directed cultural resource investigation under the National Historic Preservation Act for both CEQA and NEPA environmental evaluation documents. Ms. Nixon has planned and conducted cultural resources literature searches, historic/archival research, archaeological field surveys, site recordation and mapping, construction monitoring, archaeological resource treatment plans, directed both laboratory and field testing and data recovery procedures, and has prepared large archaeological collections for curation. Rachael has provided consulting to the Native American Heritage Commission and Native American Tribal representatives, and has served as liaison between contract personnel, tribal monitors, and agency representatives. She has her Masters Degree in Historic Resource Management, meets the Secretary of Interiors standards, and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA).

Project Specific Experience

Stirling Energy Systems Solar One Project, Class III Intensive Field Survey, Barstow, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Principal Investigator for the Solar One Project. The Class III Intensive survey of over 10,000 acres was conducted under the Bureau of Land Management (BLM-Lead Agency) and California Energy Commission (CEC) direction. The cultural resources assessment was provided as partial fulfillment of the environment studies required under NEPA, Section 106 and CEQA for both the required BLM technical report and CEC Application for Certification (AFC) for the proposed Solar Power facility. Principal Investigator responsibilities include preliminary site assessment, background research, research design, direct survey crews, identification and evaluation of cultural resources, recordation of sites on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, coordinate with BLM and CEC, BLM technical report, CEC AFC, and supervise office staff. (2008)

Kinder Morgan Energy Partners–Calnev Expansion Project, Colton, CA. Ms. Nixon served as the Field Director for the cultural resources Calnev Expansion project which is a 234 mile long pipeline replacement and expansion project from the existing North Colton terminal in the city of Colton, CA to Bracken Junction, located a few miles west of McCarran International Airport in the City of Las Vegas, NV. (2008)

Stirling Energy Systems Solar Two Project, Class III Intensive Survey, El Centro, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Crew Chief and intermittently as Principal Investigator through the duration the Solar Two Project. The Class III Intensive survey of over 8,000 acres was conducted under the Bureau of Land Management (Lead Agency) and California Energy Commission (Application for Certification) direction. The cultural resources assessment was provided as partial fulfillment of

the environment studies required under NEPA, Section 106, and CEQA for the both the required BLM technical report and CEC Application for Certification (AFC) for the proposed Solar Power facility. Crew Chief responsibilities include site assessment and identification of cultural resources, survey, and recordation of sites on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, direct survey and recordation crews. (2008)

Alta Mesa Wind Corporation for the Bureau of Land Management (Prehistoric/Historic), Palm Springs, CA, Class I Cultural Resource Investigation. Ms. Nixon served as Principal investigator for the Alta Mesa Project. Her responsibilities included coordination with BLM, client, and Native American representatives, tribal consultation/coordination, interpret archaeological findings, and edit/prepare site records, background /archival research, and editor of the final technical report. (2007)

Palm Ridge (Prehistoric), LLC, Palm Springs, CA, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation. Ms. Nixon served as Principal Investigator for this Project. Responsibilities included, task management and oversight, tribal consultation/coordination with monitors, interpret archaeological findings, and edit/prepare site records, background research /archival research, and the preparation of the final report. (2007)

Tierra Bonita/Augustine Band of Cahuilla (Historic/Prehistoric), Phase IV Cultural Resource Construction Monitoring and Emergency Data Recovery, Coachella, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Principal Investigator for this Project. Her responsibilities included task management and oversight, preparation of curation documents (curation terms and deed of transfer), tribal consultation, background research/archival research, direct laboratory staff, and synthesize findings into final report. (2006-2007)

Quail Ranch (Prehistoric/Historic) Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation and Phase II Archaeological Testing/Evaluation of Significance, Moreno Valley, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Principal Investigator for this Project. Her responsibilities included task oversight and management, track budget, interpret archaeological findings, edit/prepare site records, tribal consultation, background research/archival research, laboratory director, and prepare final report. (2006-2007)

Indio Trails (Prehistoric/Historic), Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation, Indio, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Principal Investigator on this Project. Her responsibilities included task management and project oversight, interpret archaeological findings, edit/prepare site records, tribal consultation, background research/archival research, direct laboratory staff, and prepare final report. (2006)

Indio Water Authority, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation, Indio, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Principal Investigator on this Project. Her responsibilities included: interpret archaeological findings, prepare site records, project management, tribal consultation, background research and archival research, final interpretative report. (2006)

Manufactured Gas Plant (Protohistoric/Historic), Phase III Data Recovery, Santa Barbara, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included HAZMAT data recovery excavation, HAZMAT field laboratory/laboratory set-up and management, mapping, preparation of site forms, photographs. (2006)

Brand Park, Mission Hills (Protohistoric), CA. Phase III (Stage A) Data Recovery Excavation, Staff Archaeologist. Responsibilities included, field laboratory set-up and management, flotation sampling, preparation of site forms, and photographs.(2006)

Brand Park (Protohistoric) Phase II Testing for Significance Evaluation, Mission Hills, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included excavation, mapping, Trimble (Terasync) application, preparation of site forms, and photographs. (2005)

Crowder Canyon (Historic), Phase III Data Recovery Mitigation, Cajon Pass, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included excavation, mapping, Trimble (Terasync) application, preparation of site forms, and identification of artifacts, processing artifacts in the laboratory, and field / professional report photographs. (2005)

La Loma Bridge (Historic), Phase II Testing for Significance, Pasadena, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included excavation of shovel probe units, preparation of site forms, mapping, processing and identifying artifacts in the laboratory, and field/professional report photographs. (2005)

National Resource and Conservation Services (Historic/Prehistoric), Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation, San Bernardino National Forest, Cleveland National Forest, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included survey and recordation of historic and prehistoric resources, mapping and preparation of site forms. (2005)

Helix Environmental (Historic), Phase II Testing for Significance Evaluation, Whitewater and Cabazon, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included, test excavations and site documentation at Long Canyon Camp and Cabazon Shaft camp, two Colorado River Aqueduct construction camps, survey, mapping, use of global positioning systems (Trimble and Garmen units), photography, and preparation of site forms. (2004)

Desert Trace, Phase IV Cultural Resource Construction Monitoring, Indio, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included background research at the Eastern Information Center, monitoring, photography, and preparation of site forms. (2004)

Honda Section House (Historic/Prehistoric), Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included monitoring, data recovery excavation, photography, and preparation of site forms. (2004)

Colorado River Aqueduct, Riverside/Indio Counties, CA.. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities include background research at the Eastern Information Center.(2004)

East Cota Street, Santa Barbara, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities laboratory processing, cataloging, data entry, and report preparation. (2004)

Natural Resource Conservation Services, Idyllwild, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities field survey, use of satellite global positioning system, and preparation of site forms. (2004)

Metropolitan Water District, San Diego 6 Water Pipeline, Temecula, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities monitoring, testing and data recovery excavation, photography, and preparation of site forms; laboratory processing, artifact identification, cataloging, and preparation of artifacts for shipment to analysts (obsidian hydration/sourcing, faunal, lithic, and soil). (2004)

Edwards Air Force Base, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included laboratory processing, artifact identification, cataloging, and preparation of artifacts for shipment to analysts (obsidian hydration/sourcing, faunal, lithic, and soil). (2004)

Cattelus/Union Station, Los Angeles, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included background research at University of California, Riverside Library and Special Collections; laboratory processing. (2004)

Copelands, San Luis Obispo, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included data recovery excavation, preparation of site forms, artifact processing at field lab, photography, laboratory processing, artifact cataloging, data entry, curation, preparation of artifacts for shipment to analysts (faunal, lithic, and floatation), data analysis, and report synthesis. (2003-2004)

Lompoc Landing, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included data recovery excavation, photography, and preparation of site forms; laboratory processing, artifact cataloging, data entry, and preparation of the collection for permanent curation. (2003-2004)

University Park Utility Project, Lompoc, CA. Ms Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included laboratory processing, artifact identification, background research, and preparation of the collection for permanent curation. (2003-2004)

Caltrans District 7 Headquarters Replacement Project, Los Angeles, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included data recovery excavation and preparation of site forms; laboratory processing, artifact cataloging, data entry, and preparation of collection for permanent curation, installation at the Caltrans building in Los Angeles of an exhibit requested by the client. (2002-2004)

Manufactured Gas Plant, Santa Barbara, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included laboratory processing, artifact cataloging, data entry, background research, and ceramic analysis. (2002-2004)

Lake Mathews Project, Riverside County, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included field survey, identification and documentation of milling slicks. (2003)

Glendale Sanitarium Site, Glendale, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included laboratory artifact processing, ceramic and glass analysis. (2002)

Capitol Area East End Project, Sacramento, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included laboratory processing, artifact cataloging, data entry, preparation of artifacts for shipment to analysts, and preparation of the collections for permanent curation. (2002-2003)

Marsh Street Garage, San Luis Obispo, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included data recovery excavation and preparation of site forms; laboratory processing, artifact cataloging, data entry, and preparation of collection for permanent curation. (2002-2003)

Caltrans District 8 Project, San Bernardino, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included data recovery excavation, artifact processing at field laboratory, and preparation of site forms; laboratory processing, artifact cataloging, data entry, photography, and preparation of collection for permanent curation. (2001-2003)

CalPers Headquarters Expansion Project, Sacramento, CA. Ms. Nixon served as Staff Archaeologist on this Project. Her responsibilities included data recovery excavation, artifact processing at field laboratory, site mapping using a transit, photography, and preparation of site forms. (2001-2003)

Volunteer Projects

U.S. Forest Service, Passport in Time, Six Rivers National Forest, Altaville, CA. Project focused on historical archaeology of a copper mining district, specifically the dwelling sites of Chinese migrant workers. Responsibilities included excavation, photography, illustration, and lab work. (2000)

Specialized Training

SB 18 Tribal Consultation Training 2007
Principals of Tribal Consultation, 2006
Desert Tortoise Protection Training, 2004
HAZWOPER 40-Hour Certification (OSHA approved) and refresher course 2006.

Related Coursework:

Field Course in Maya Archaeology, Yalahua Project, University of California, Riverside, 2001.

Lab Course in Archaeological Techniques, Mt. San Jacinto Community College, 1998–1999.

Publications/Reports

Rachael A. Nixon, Project Manager/Principal Investigator

2007 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Testing Report (Draft). Quail Ranch Project, between Moreno Valley and San Jacinto, Riverside County. Submitted to the Stantec Moreno Valley Office.

2006 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation IWA West (Granite Construction Properties) Indio Hills Water Reservoir Project, City of Indio, Riverside County, California. Submitted to the Indio Water Authority, Indio, California, City of Indio, California, and the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

2006 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report (Draft) of the Tierra Bonita Project, a 29.7 Acre Parcel Located in Coachella, Riverside County, California. Submitted to North American Residential Communities, Inc., City of Coachella, California, and the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

2006 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Josue Coronel Property, City of Indio, Riverside County, California. Submitted to Josue Coronel c/o Feiro Engineering, INC., Indio, California, Leslie Mouriquand with the City of Coachella, California, and the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

2006 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Regency Homes Property, City of Indio, Riverside County, California. Submitted to Regency Homes, Rancho Mirage, California and the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

2006 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation IWA West (Wilhelm Properties) Indio Hills Water Reservoir Project, City of Indio, Riverside County, California. Submitted to Indio Water Authority, Indio, California, City of Indio, California, and the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

2006 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report of the Tierra Bonita Project, A 29.7 Acre Parcel Located in Coachella, California, Riverside County, California. Prepared for North American Residential Communities, Inc. San Dimas, California.

2005 Cultural Resource Monitoring of the KB Home Somerset Project, A 37 Acre Parcel Located in Coachella, California, Riverside County, California. Letter report prepared for KB Home Coastal, Inc. Indio, California.

2004 Extended Phase 1, 27 East Cota Street Santa Barbara Genuity Project: Archaeological Monitoring and Site Assessment, CA-SBA-3745, edited by M. Colleen Hamilton. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

2004 Interpreting Chumash Subsistence Strategies during the Early Mission Era. Prepared for the Copelands project, CA-SLO-1419H, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California.

Mattiussi, Sarah and Rachael Nixon, Project Archaeologist

2007 Class I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Alta Mesa Project: 308 Acres Located Northwest of the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management.

Nixon, Rachael (Project Archaeologist) and Sarah Mattiussi

2007 Phase IV Archaeological Monitoring Report for the CK Development Project: 7 Acres located at the corner of Country Club Drive and Yucca Lane, Bermuda Dunes, Riverside County, California. Submitted to CK Development Group, LTD, Palm Desert, California, and the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

Nixon, Rachael (Project Archaeologist) and Sarah Mattiussi

2007 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Indio Trails Project: Indio, California. Submitted to Palm Desert Heights Development Group, LLC, Mission Viejo, California and the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

2007 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Palm Ridge. LLC Project: 20 Acres located within the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. Submitted to Palm Ridge LLC, Palm Springs, California, the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California, City of Palm Springs' Planning Department, Palm Springs, California, and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians' Department of Historic Preservation, Palm Springs, California.

Hamilton, M. Colleen, Rachael Nixon, Joan George, and Keith Warren

2006 Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery at the Former Santa Barbara I Manufactured Gas Plant Site, Santa Barbara, California. Submitted to URS Corporation for Southern California Edison. **Nixon, Rachael, and Susan K. Goldberg**

2006 Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring of the State Route 86S at Avenue 50 and 52 Intersection Improvement Project City of Coachella, Riverside County, California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation District 8, San Bernardino, California.

Nixon, Rachael and C. Dennis Taylor

2005 Cultural Resources Ground Disturbance Monitoring of Avenue S Corridor Improvement Project City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Lim and Nascimento Engineering Corporation, Palmdale, California.

Chronology

January 2008-Present URS Corporation, San Diego, CA.
2006-2008 Stantec, Palm Desert, CA.
2000-2006 Applied EarthWorks, Hemet, CA.

Contact Information

URS Corporation
1615 Murray Canyon Rd.
Suite 1000
San Diego, CA 92108
Rachael_Nixon@urscorp.com

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NAHC Sacred Lands File Request

November 16, 2010

David Singleton, Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Rm. 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: 916.657.5390 / Fax: 916.653.4082
Email: ds.nahc@pacbell.net

Subject: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contact List Request
Pio Pico Otay Mesa AFC Project, San Diego County, California
URS Project #: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Singleton:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County. The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional 6 acres of laydown area.

URS Corporation (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC requests a search of the Sacred Lands File for the proposed Pio Pico Otay Mesa AFC Project. The project location is shown on the USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East (See attached map).

Please provide us with the following information:

- Identification by the NAHC of any sacred lands in the area that are listed in the Sacred Lands File.
- A list of Native American groups or individuals corresponding to the area who may be contacted in regard to the project.

Please email results to amy_havens@urscorp.com or fax the results to (619) 293-7920, referencing "Pio Pico Otay Mesa AFC Project" and URS Project #: 29874835.01000.

Thank you for your assistance in completing this task. If you should have any questions about this project, please do not hesitate to contact me at (619) 243-2924.

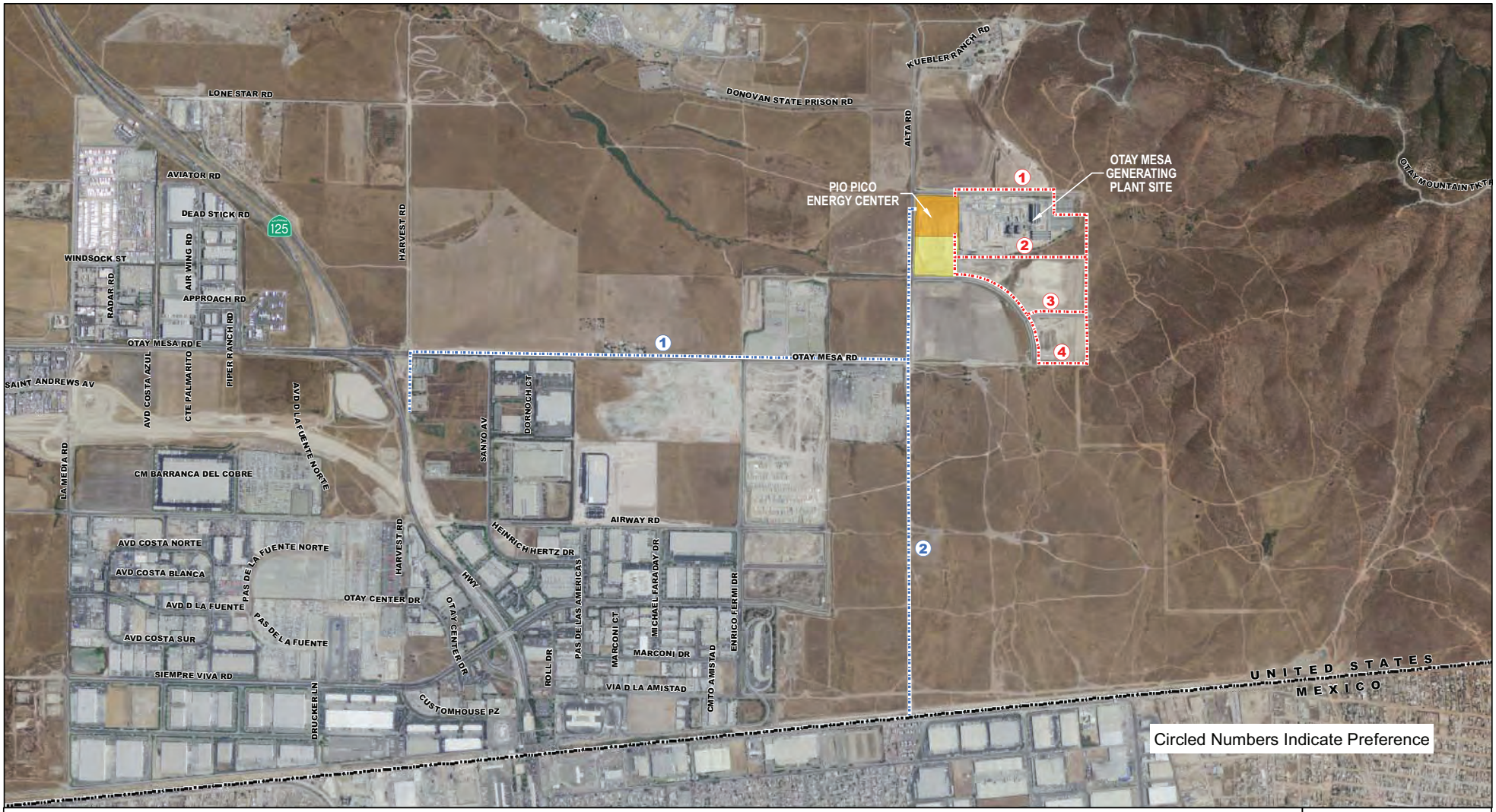
Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

Attachment

URS Corporation
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000
San Diego, CA 92108
Tel: 619.294.9400
Fax: 619.293.7920



LEGEND

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- United States/Mexico Border
- 230 kV Transmission Line
- Natural Gas Line

N

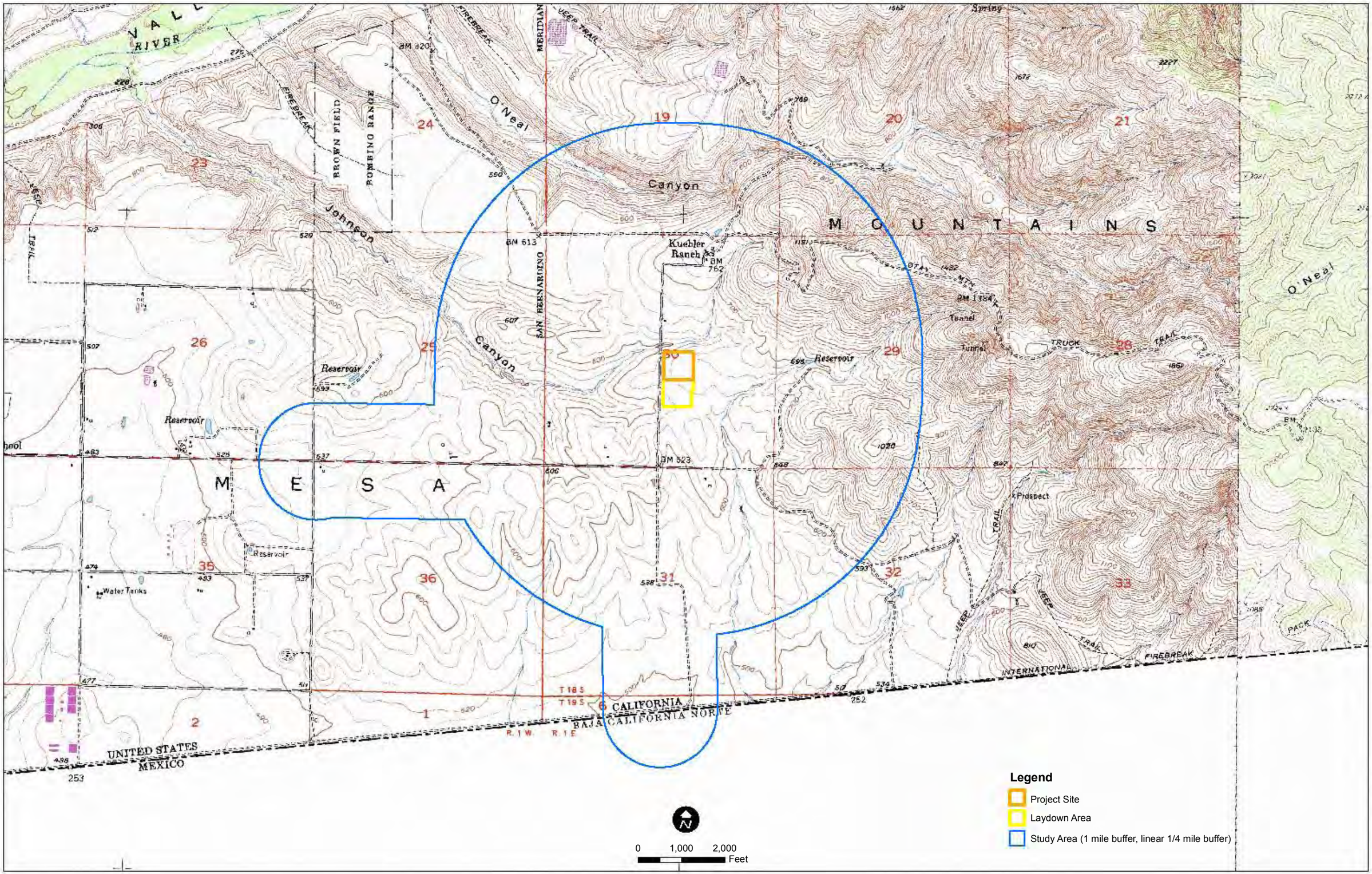
0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 1
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS


Legend
Project Site
Laydown Area
Study Area (1 mile buffer, linear 1/4 mile buffer)
0
1,000
2,000
Feet
MESA
MOUNTAINS
Canyon
O'Neal
Johnson
Kuebler Ranch
Reservoir
Water Tanks
Prospect
TRUCK TRAIL
JEEP TRAIL
FIREBREAK
INTERNATIONAL
PACK
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
CALIFORNIA
BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE
T18S
T19S
R.1W.
R.1E.

NAHC Response &
Native American Contacts

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

November 23, 2010

Ms. Rachael Nixon, Senior Archaeological Project Manager
URS CORPORATION
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000
San Diego, CA 92108

Sent by FAX to: 619-293-7920
No. of Pages: 5

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Pio Pico Otay Mesa AFC Project (URS No. 29874835.01000), Three Natural Gas-Fired Combustion Turbine Generators (CTGs) – 300 MW;"** located on approximately ten acres in the Otay Mesa area of San Diego County, California.

Dear Ms. Nixon:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources. The NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, **did not indicate** the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the proposed projects site (APE). However, the absence of archaeological evidence does not mean that it does not exist at the subsurface level.

Also, this letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and interested Native American individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law. State law also addresses the freedom of Native American Religious Expression in Public Resources Code §5097.9.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Culturally affiliated tribes and individuals may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We strongly recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts, including non federally recognized tribes/tribal representatives as they are persons with unique expertise in articulating Native American cultural resources.

Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) for pertinent archaeological data within or near the APE, at (916) 445-7000 for the nearest Information Center.

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. Regarding tribal consultation, a relationship built around regular meetings and informal involvement with local tribes will lead to more qualitative consultation tribal input on specific projects. Also, the 2006 SB 1059 the state enabling legislation to the Federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, does mandate tribal consultation for the 'electric transmission corridors.' This is codified in the California Public Resources Code, Chapter 4.3, and §25330 to Division 15, requires consultation with California Native American tribes, and identifies both federally recognized and non-federally recognized on a list maintained by the NAHC. Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e).

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code 5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code 6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
November 23, 2010

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
sue@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
619-443-0681

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Danny Tucker, Chairperson
5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92021
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
619 445-2613
619 445-1927 Fax

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
PO Box 1120 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
gparada@lapostacasino.
(619) 478-2113
619-478-2125

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
jrothauff@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualband.com
(760) 749-3200
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 92001
(619) 445-0385

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Spokesman
PO Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
brandietaylor@yahoo.com
(760) 765-0845
(760) 765-0320 Fax

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Monique LaChappa, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Campo , CA 91906
(619) 478-9046
MLaChappa@campo-nsn.
gov
(619) 478-5818 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and federal NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed Pio Pico Otay Mesa AFC Project; Three CTGs; URS No. 29874835.01000; located in the Otay Mesa area of southwestern San Diego County, California.

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
November 23, 2010

Jamul Indian Village
Kenneth Meza, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
jamulrez@sctdv.net
(619) 669-4785
(619) 669-48178 - Fax

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido , CA 92025
(760) 737-7628
(760) 747-8568 Fax

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818
(760) 782-9092 Fax

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
Paul Cuero
36190 Church Road, Suite 5 Diegueno/ Kumeyaay
Campo , CA 91906
(619) 478-9046
(619) 478-9505
(619) 478-5818 Fax

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
michaelg@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno -
Pine Valley , CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

Clint Linton
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
cjlinton73@aol.com
(760) 803-5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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Native American Contacts
San Diego County
November 23, 2010

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 - FAX

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
M. Louis Guassac, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1992 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
guassacl@onebox.com
(619) 952-8430

Frank Brown
Viejas Kumeyaay Indian Reservation
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
FIREFIGHTER69TFF@AOL.
619) 884-6437

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and fed eral NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.

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Native American Consultation
Contact Letters

December 2, 2010

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1120
Boulevard, CA 91905
Phone: (619) 478-2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Ms. Parada:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

URS Corporation (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area. These sites include: Historic Otay Mesa Road (P37-031491), a historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799), two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337), a resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081), a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872), two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) and a historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888). In addition, a total of 78 sites were found within a one mile radius of the project area.

URS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Native American Sacred Lands File. The response from NAHC indicated that the Sacred Lands File search did not reveal the presence of Native American cultural resources within a half-mile of the project area. However, the NAHC did provide your name as a person who may have specific knowledge of the project area. We would appreciate your input regarding the presence or absence of sacred sites and/or specific background information regarding the proposed project.

URS Corporation
4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel: 858.812.9292
Fax: 858.812.9293

Thank you in advance for your assistance with this project. If you should have any questions, comments or concerns about this project, please do not hesitate to contact Rachael Nixon at 858-812-9292 (office), 619-847-3204 (cell), or by email at rachael_nixon@urscorp.com.

Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:ml

Attachment: Project Map

LEGEND

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- United States/Mexico Border
- 230 kV Transmission Line
- 230 kV Transmission Line (Alternate)
- Natural Gas Line
- Natural Gas Line (Alternate)

N

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Carmen Lucas
Kwaayii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962
Phone: (619) 709-4207

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Ms. Lucas:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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URS Corporation
4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel: 858.812.9292
Fax: 858.812.9293

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Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

Attachment Project Map

LEGEND

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- United States/Mexico Border
- 230 kV Transmission Line
- 230 kV Transmission Line (Alternate)
- Natural Gas Line
- Natural Gas Line (Alternate)

N

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

URS

December 2, 2010

M. Louis Guassac, Executive Director
Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy
P.O. Box 1992
Alpine, CA 91903
Phone: (619) 952-8430

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Guassac:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

URS Corporation Americas (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area. These sites include: Historic Otay Mesa Road (P37-031491), a historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799), two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337), a resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081), a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872), two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) and a historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888). In addition, a total of 78 sites were found within a one mile radius of the project area.

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URS Corporation
4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel: 858.812.9292
Fax: 858.812.9293

Thank you in advance for your assistance with this project. If you should have any questions, comments or concerns about this project, please do not hesitate to contact Rachael Nixon at 858-812-9292 (office), 619-847-3204 (cell), or by email at rachael_nixon@urscorp.com.

Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

Attachment Project Map

LEGEND

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- United States/Mexico Border
- 230 kV Transmission Line
- 230 kV Transmission Line (Alternate)
- Natural Gas Line
- Natural Gas Line (Alternate)

N

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

URS

December 2, 2010

Ron Christman
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
56 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 92001
Phone: (619) 445-0385

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Christman:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

URS Corporation (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area. These sites include: Historic Otay Mesa Road (P37-031491), a historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799), two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337), a resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081), a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872), two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) and a historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888). In addition, a total of 78 sites were found within a one mile radius of the project area.

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Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Paul Cuero
Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
36190 Church Road, Suite 5
Campo, CA 91906
Phone: (619) 478-9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Cuero:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Kenneth Meza, Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935
Phone: (619) 669-4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Meza:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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Senior Archaeological Project Manager

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson
Inaja Band of Mission Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025
Phone: (760) 737-7628

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Ms. Osuna:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

URS

December 2, 2010

Virgil Perez, Spokesman
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
Phone: (760) 765-0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Perez:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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Senior Archaeological Project Manager

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

URS

December 2, 2010

Will Micklin, Executive Director
Ewiiaappayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901
Phone: (619) 445-6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Micklin:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiaappayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901
Phone: (619) 445-6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Garcia:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Clint Linton
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
Phone: (760) 803-5694

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Linton:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Monique LaChappa, Chairperson
Campo Kumeyaay Nation
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906
Phone: (619) 478-9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Ms. LaChappa:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN: mv

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road,
Lakeside, CA 92040
Phone: (619)443-6612

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Romero:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

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Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

Attachment Project Map

LEGEND

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- United States/Mexico Border
- 230 kV Transmission Line
- 230 kV Transmission Line (Alternate)
- Natural Gas Line
- Natural Gas Line (Alternate)

N

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Frank Brown
Viejas Kumeyaay Indian Reservation
240 Brown Road
Alpine, CA 91901
Phone: (619) 884-6437

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Brown:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

URS Corporation (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area. These sites include: Historic Otay Mesa Road (P37-031491), a historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799), two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337), a resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081), a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872), two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) and a historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888). In addition, a total of 78 sites were found within a one mile radius of the project area.

URS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Native American Sacred Lands File. The response from NAHC indicated that the Sacred Lands File search did not reveal the presence of Native American cultural resources within a half-mile of the project area. However, the NAHC did provide your name as a person who may have specific knowledge of the project area. We would appreciate your input regarding the presence or absence of sacred sites and/or specific background information regarding the proposed project.

URS Corporation
4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel: 858.812.9292
Fax: 858.812.9293

Thank you in advance for your assistance with this project. If you should have any questions, comments or concerns about this project, please do not hesitate to contact Rachael Nixon at 858-812-9292 (office), 619-847-3204 (cell), or by email at rachael_nixon@urscorp.com.

Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:ml

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

URS

December 2, 2010

Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
Phone: (619) 445-3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

URS Corporation (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area. These sites include: Historic Otay Mesa Road (P37-031491), a historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799), two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337), a resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081), a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872), two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) and a historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888). In addition, a total of 78 sites were found within a one mile radius of the project area.

URS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Native American Sacred Lands File. The response from NAHC indicated that the Sacred Lands File search did not reveal the presence of Native American cultural resources within a half-mile of the project area. However, the NAHC did provide your name as a person who may have specific knowledge of the project area. We would appreciate your input regarding the presence or absence of sacred sites and/or specific background information regarding the proposed project.

URS Corporation
4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel: 858.812.9292
Fax: 858.812.9293

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Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:ml

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LEGEND

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0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Danny Tucker, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
5459 Sycuan Road
El Cajon, CA 92021
Phone: (619) 445-2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Tucker:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

URS Corporation (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area. These sites include: Historic Otay Mesa Road (P37-031491), a historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799), two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337), a resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081), a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872), two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) and a historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888). In addition, a total of 78 sites were found within a one mile radius of the project area.

URS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Native American Sacred Lands File. The response from NAHC indicated that the Sacred Lands File search did not reveal the presence of Native American cultural resources within a half-mile of the project area. However, the NAHC did provide your name as a person who may have specific knowledge of the project area. We would appreciate your input regarding the presence or absence of sacred sites and/or specific background information regarding the proposed project.

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La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel: 858.812.9292
Fax: 858.812.9293

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Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

Attachment

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1120
Boulevard, CA 91905
Phone: (619) 478-2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Lawson:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

URS Corporation Americas (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area. These sites include: Historic Otay Mesa Road (P37-031491), a historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799), two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337), a resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081), a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872), two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) and a historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888). In addition, a total of 78 sites were found within a one mile radius of the project area.

URS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Native American Sacred Lands File. The response from NAHC indicated that the Sacred Lands File search did not reveal the presence of Native American cultural resources within a half-mile of the project area. However, the NAHC did provide your name as a person who may have specific knowledge of the project area. We would appreciate your input regarding the presence or absence of sacred sites and/or specific background information regarding the proposed project.

URS Corporation
4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel: 858.812.9292
Fax: 858.812.9293

Thank you in advance for your assistance with this project. If you should have any questions, comments or concerns about this project, please do not hesitate to contact Rachael Nixon at 858-812-9292 (office), 619-847-3204 (cell), or by email at rachael_nixon@urscorp.com.

Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Mark Romero, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
Phone: (760) 782-3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Romero:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

URS Corporation (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area. These sites include: Historic Otay Mesa Road (P37-031491), a historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799), two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337), a resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081), a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872), two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) and a historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888). In addition, a total of 78 sites were found within a one mile radius of the project area.

URS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Native American Sacred Lands File. The response from NAHC indicated that the Sacred Lands File search did not reveal the presence of Native American cultural resources within a half-mile of the project area. However, the NAHC did provide your name as a person who may have specific knowledge of the project area. We would appreciate your input regarding the presence or absence of sacred sites and/or specific background information regarding the proposed project.

URS Corporation
4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel: 858.812.9292
Fax: 858.812.9293

Thank you in advance for your assistance with this project. If you should have any questions, comments or concerns about this project, please do not hesitate to contact Rachael Nixon at 858-812-9292 (office), 619-847-3204 (cell), or by email at rachael_nixon@urscorp.com.

Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

Attachment Project Map

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FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

December 2, 2010

Leroy J. Elliot, Chairperson
Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905
Phone: (619) 766-4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project
San Diego County, California
URS Project No: 29874835.01000

Dear Mr. Elliot:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility that would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW. The proposed project site is located on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County (See attached map). The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional six acres of laydown area. The proposed project site is located on USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East.

URS Corporation Americas (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area. These sites include: Historic Otay Mesa Road (P37-031491), a historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799), two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337), a resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081), a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872), two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) and a historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888). In addition, a total of 78 sites were found within a one mile radius of the project area.

URS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Native American Sacred Lands File. The response from NAHC indicated that the Sacred Lands File search did not reveal the presence of Native American cultural resources within a half-mile of the project area. However, the NAHC did provide your name as a person who may have specific knowledge of the project area. We would appreciate your input regarding the presence or absence of sacred sites and/or specific background information regarding the proposed project.

URS Corporation
4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel: 858.812.9292
Fax: 858.812.9293

Thank you in advance for your assistance with this project. If you should have any questions, comments or concerns about this project, please do not hesitate to contact Rachael Nixon at 858-812-9292 (office), 619-847-3204 (cell), or by email at rachael_nixon@urscorp.com.

Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Rachael Nixon
Senior Archaeological Project Manager

RN:mv

Attachment Project Map

LEGEND

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N

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE X-X
POTENTIAL LINEARS

PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER

PROJECT NO.: 29874827
DATE: NOVEMBER 2010

URS

Native American Comments

cjlinton73@aol.com
12/02/2010 06:49 PM

To Amy_Havens@URSCorp.com, Rachael_Nixon@URSCorp.com
cc
bcc
Subject Re: Pio Pico Energy Center Project - Request for Information

Hi Amy and Rachel,

I am familiar with the resources in the area. I recommend and request that you have a Kumeyaay Ntive Monitor for survey and al ground disturbing activities related to this project. I recommend that you hire Ms. Carmen Lucas as she is the best and most familiar with the Otay area.

Thank you,

Clint

-----Original Message-----
From: Amy_Havens <Amy_Havens@URSCorp.com>
To: cjlinton73 <cjlinton73@aol.com>
Sent: Thu, Dec 2, 2010 1:35 pm
Subject: Pio Pico Energy Center Project - Request for Information

Dear Mr. Linton,

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility on approximately 10 acres in Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County, , California. The proposed facility would include three natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) with a total net generating capacity of 300 MW.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided your name as a person who may have specific knowledge of the project area. We would appreciate your input regarding the presence or absence of sacred sites and/or background information regarding the project area. Please see attached letter for further information.

Please provide your response and comments to Rachael Nixon, Rachael_nixon@urscorp.com or Amy Havens, amy_havens@urscorp.com

Thank you,

Amy Havens
Environmental Specialist
URS Corporation
4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037
Direct: 858-812-8251
Tel: 858-812-9292
Fax: 858-812-9293
www.urscorp.com

Native American Consultation
Contact Table

Pio Pico Energy Center Project Otay Mesa, San Diego County, CA Native American Correspondence						
Tribe/Affiliation	**Contact Person**	**Date Letter Faxed or Emailed to Tribes**	**Date Hard Copy Letter Sent to Tribes**	**Date Responded/Means of Response**	**Date of Follow-up Call**	**Comments**
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	**Edwin Romero**, Chairperson	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	Phone call	12/9/2010	No comments
La Posta Band of Mission Indians	**Gwendolyn Parada,** Chairperson	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	Left a voicemail; did not return the call
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	**Allen E. Lawson**, Chairperson	Email was returned; Letter faxed on Dec-3-10	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	Left a voicemail; did not return the call
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	**Virgil Perez**, Spokesman	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	Left a voicemail; did not return the call
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	**Danny Tucker**, Chairperson	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	out of the office, did not return the call
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	**Bobby L. Barrett**, Chairperson	Email was returned; Letter faxed on Dec-3-10	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	Left a voicemail; did not return the call
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee	**Ron Christman**		12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	no answer
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	**Monique LaChappa**, Chairperson	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	talked to assistant , she will pass on message

Tribe/Affiliation	Contact Person	Date Letter Faxed or Emailed to Tribes	Date Hard Copy Letter Sent to Tribes	Date Responded/Means of Response	Date of Follow-up Call	Comments
Jamul Indian Village	**Kenneth Meza**, Chairperson	Email was returned; Letter faxed on Dec-3-10	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	Left a voicemail; did not return the call
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	**Mark Romero**, Chairperson	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	talked to receptionist, she will pass along the message
Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation	**Paul Cuero**	Letter faxed on Dec-3-10	12/3/2010		12/9/2010	Paul Cuero Does not work for the tribe and the receptionist didn't know who we could speak to about the project.
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	**Carmen Lucas**		12/3/2010	Returned phone call on 12/10/10	12/9/2010	Would like to have Native American Monitors out there during survey and construction work
Inaja Band of Mission Indians	**Rebecca Osuna**, Spokesperson	Letter faxed on Dec-3-10	12/3/2010	Phone call	12/9/2010	no comments
Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office	**Will Micklin**, Executive Director	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	Left a voicemail; did not return the call
Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office	**Michael Garcia**, Vice Chairperson	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	Left a voicemail; did not return the call
Red Tail Monitoring	**Clint Linton**	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	Email Response received on Dec 2	No follow-up call made	Recommended that a Kumeyaay Native Monitor is present for survey and all ground disturbing activities related to this project. Recommended Ms. Carmen Lucas as she is the best and most familiar with the Otay area.
Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	**Leroy J. Elliot,** Chairperson	Letter faxed on Dec-3-10	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	Left a voicemail; did not return the call

Tribe/Affiliation	Contact Person	Date Letter Faxed or Emailed to Tribes	Date Hard Copy Letter Sent to Tribes	Date Responded/Means of Response	Date of Follow-up Call	Comments
Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy	**M. Louis Guassac,** Executive Director	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	Phone call	12/9/2010; 12/10/2010	12/9 Asked that someone call back later 12/10 No comments
Viejas Kumeyaay Indian Reservation	**Frank Brown**	12/2/2010	12/3/2010	No response	12/9/2010	Left a voicemail; did not return the call

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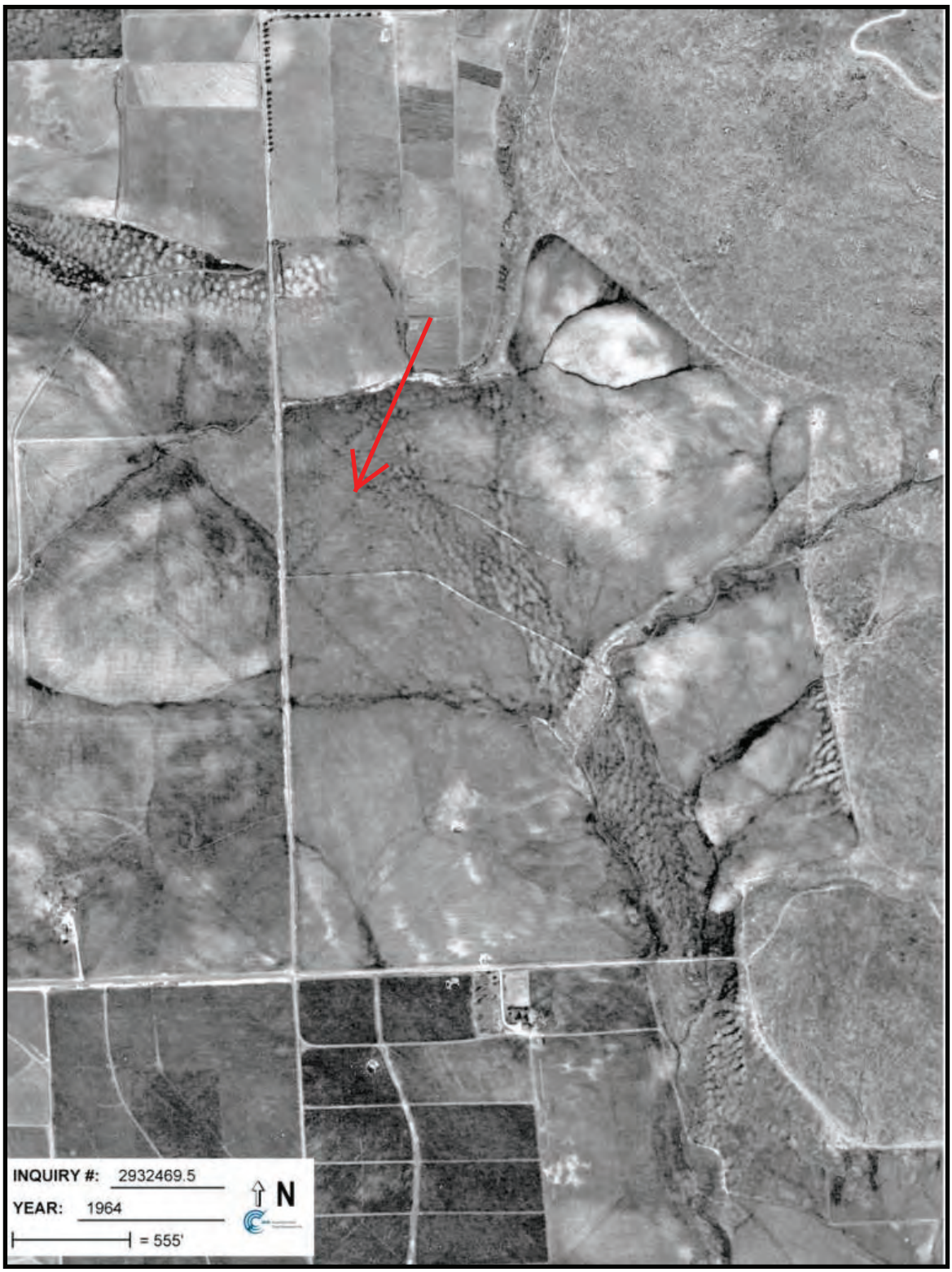
1953 Park Aerial Photograph



1964 Cartwright Aerial Photograph

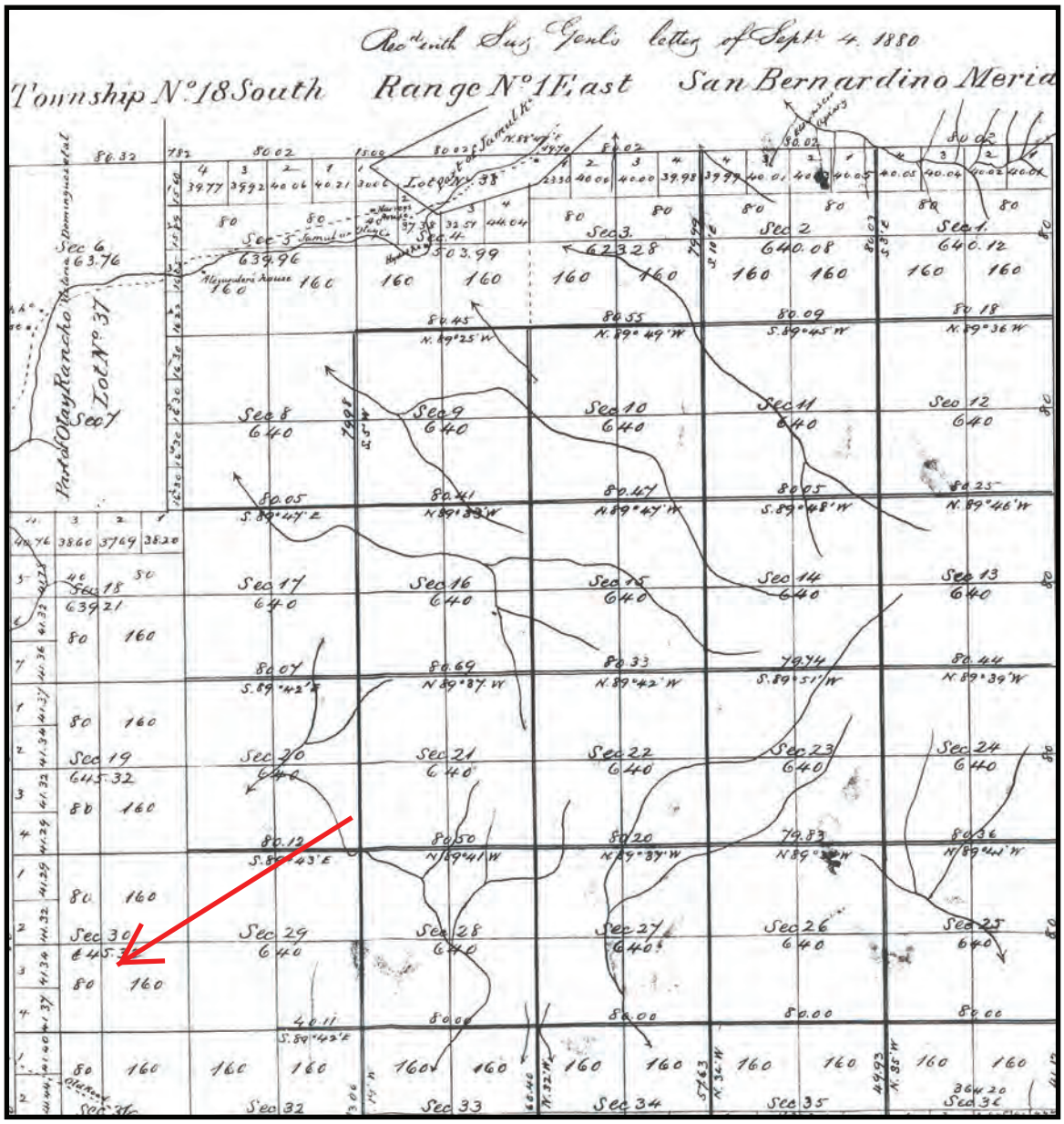
1974 AMI Aerial Photograph

1989 USGS Aerial Photograph

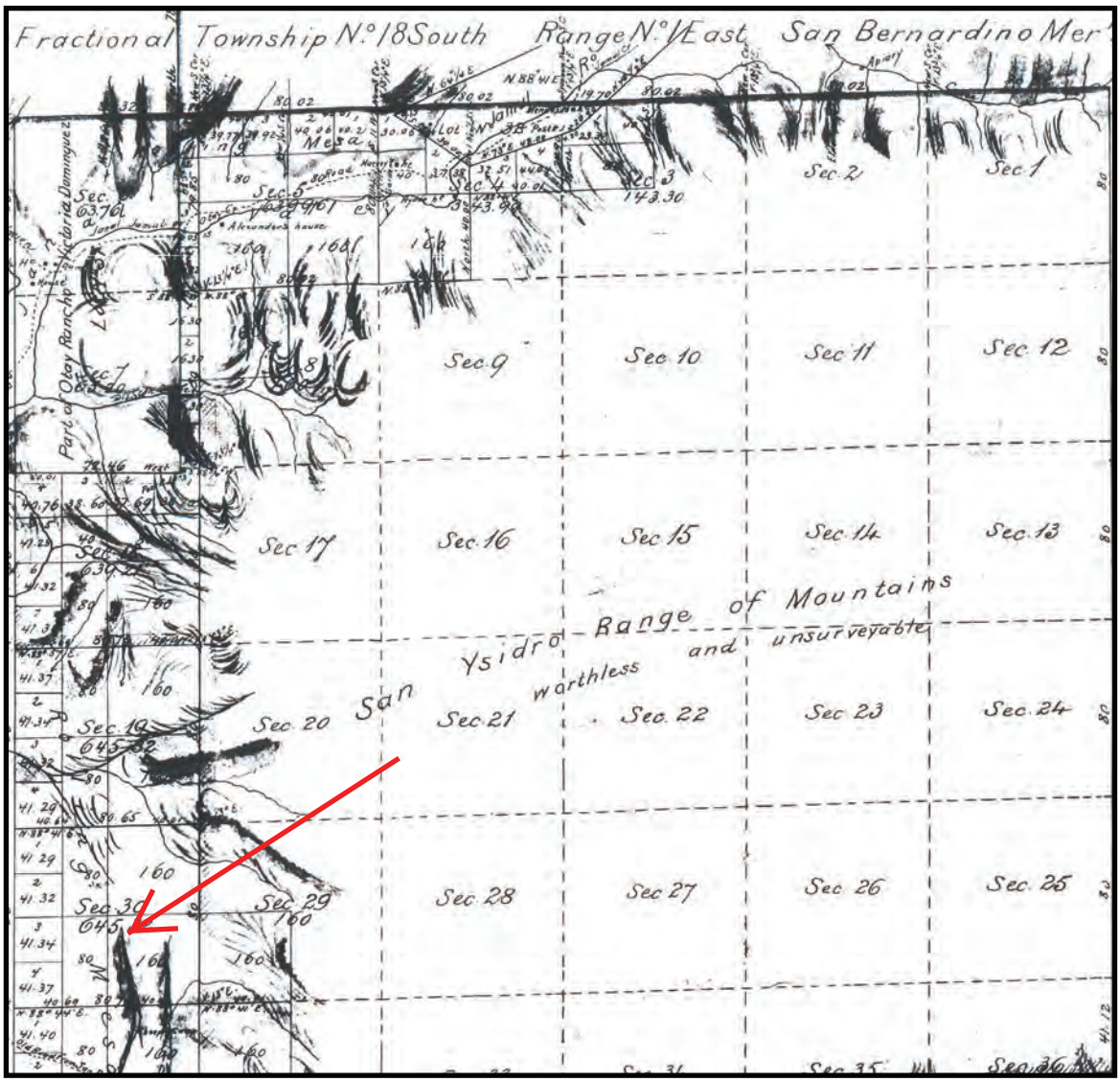
1994 USGS Aerial Photograph

2002 USGS Aerial Photograph

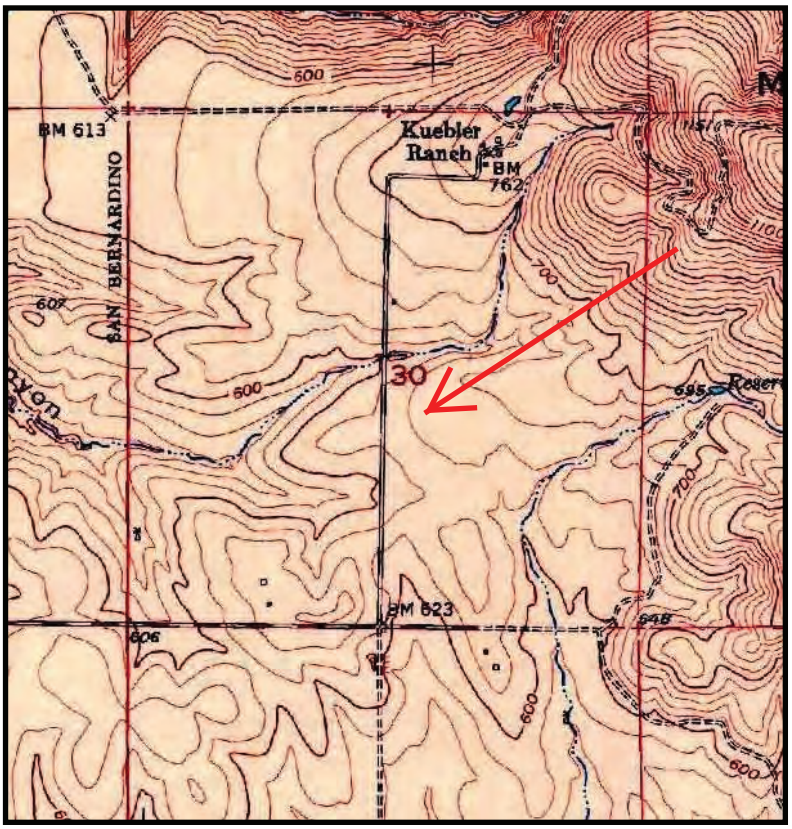
2005 USGS Aerial Photograph



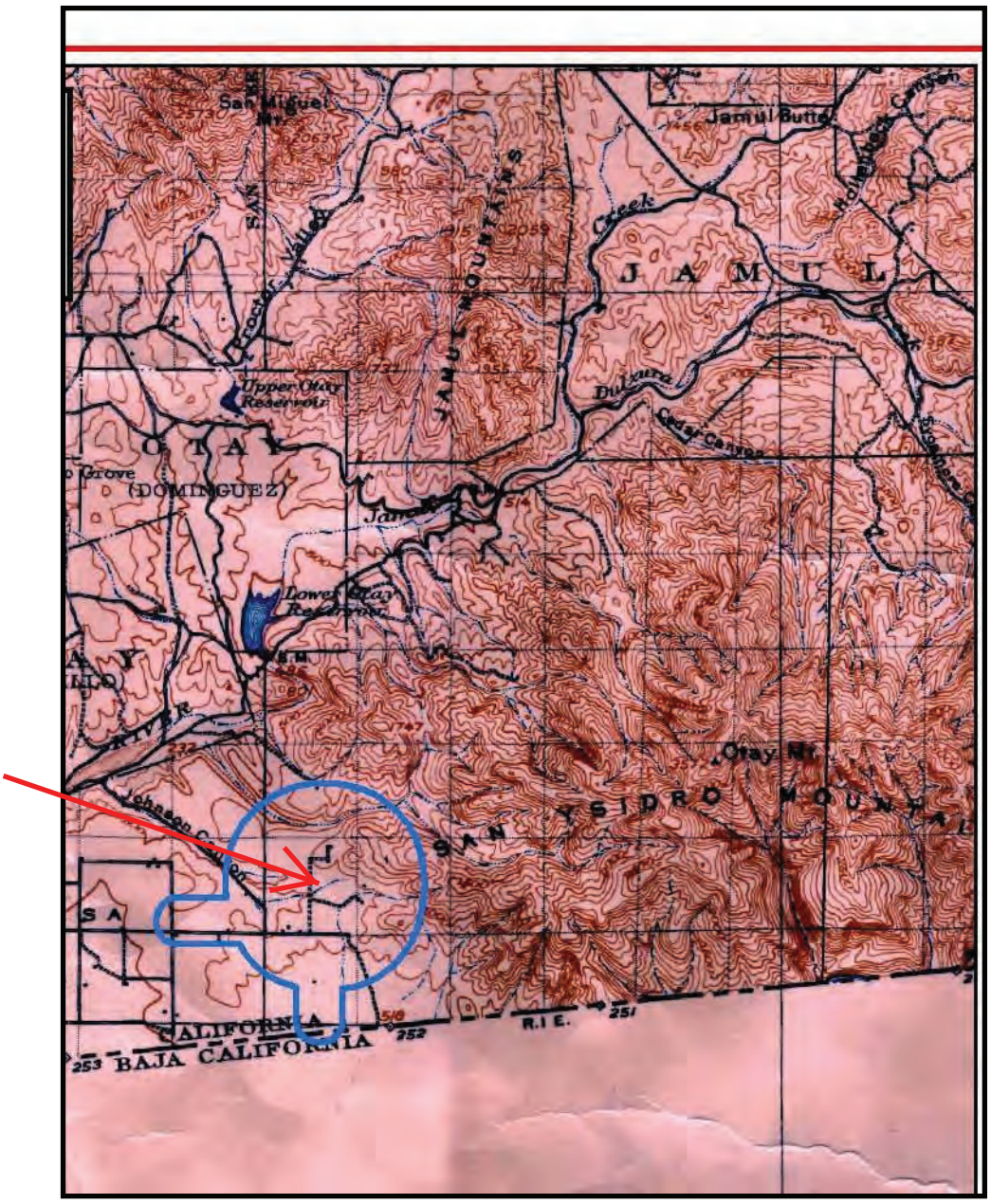
1880 General Land Office Map



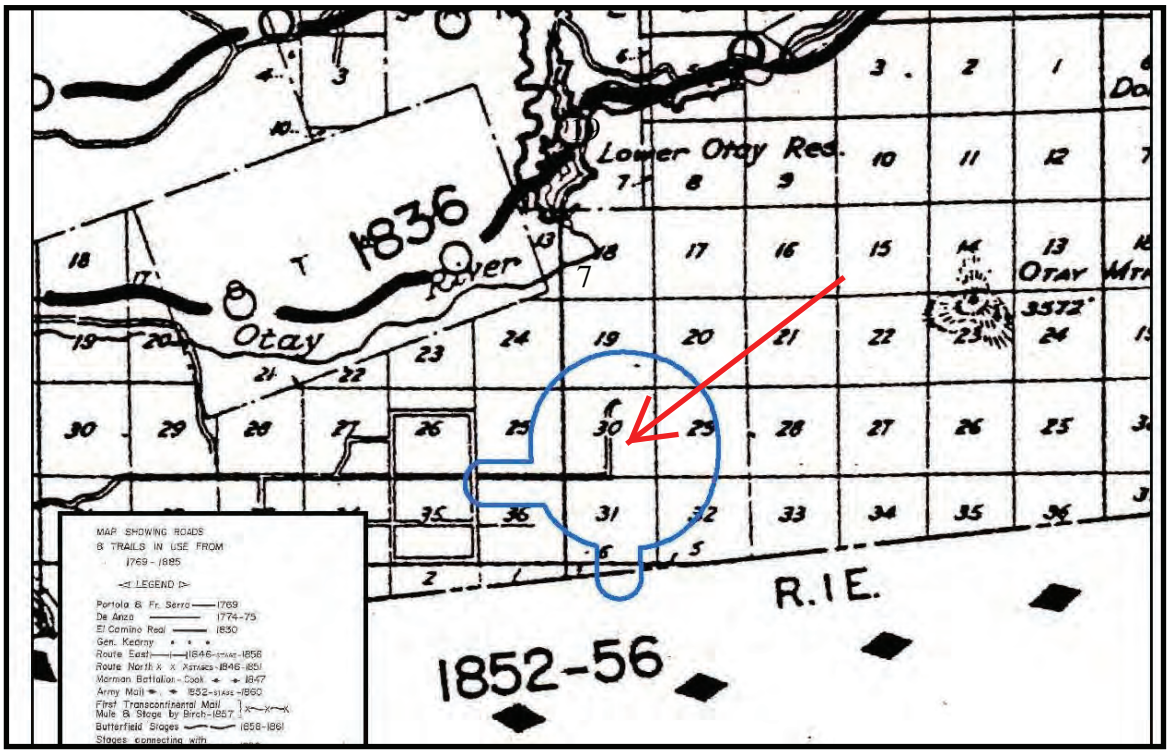
1879 General Land Office Map



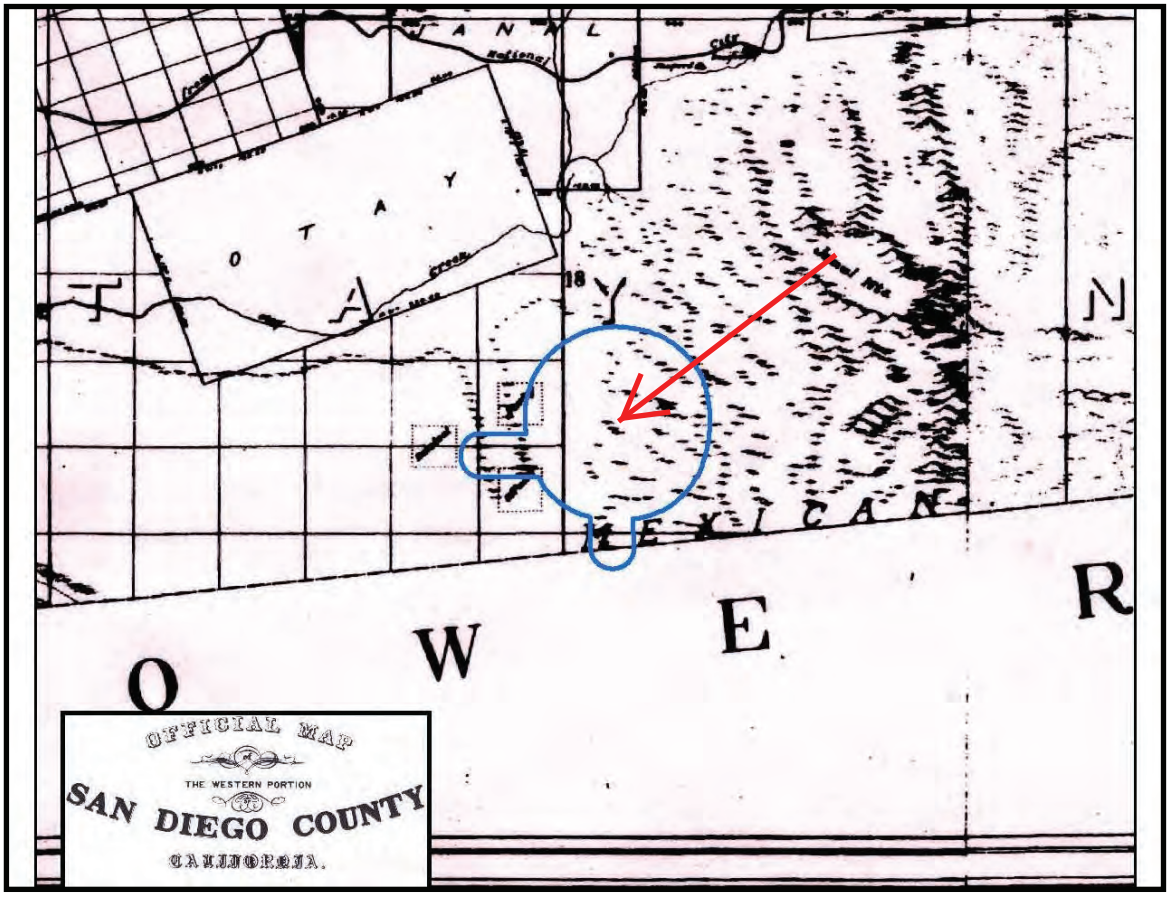
1955 Otay Mesa USGS Topographic Map, 7.5-minute series



1903 Cuyamaca USGS Topographic Map, 30-minute series



1769-1885 Historic Roads and Trails



1872 San Diego County Map

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Melanie Lytle/SanDiego/URSCorp
11/18/2010 05:17 PM

To kenealy@sandiegohistory.org
cc
bcc
Subject Fw: Request for information

Please see attached map.

Pio Pio request for info map.pdf

----- Forwarded by Melanie Lytle/SanDiego/URSCorp on 11/18/2010 05:17 PM -----

Melanie Lytle/SanDiego/URSCorp
11/18/2010 05:15 PM

To kenealy@sandiegohistory.org
cc
Subject Request for information

Dear Jane:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County. The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional 6 acres of laydown area.

The project location is shown on the attached USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle. The approximate center point UTM is Zone 11 507710mE / 3604027mN, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East (S.B.B.M). The Project site is located in parcel APN 648-040-45 and the laydown area is located in a portion of parcel APN 648-040-46.

URS Corporation (URS), on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC, requests any information you may have on the presence of cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area and a quarter-mile radius of the linear project features (as delineated on the attached map).

URS has completed a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University, which reported 89 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project footprint and a quarter-mile radius of the linear facilities. Ten of these resources are located wholly or partially within the project footprint or linear facilities: P-37-007215, -010298, -010297, -012872, -012337, 031491, -012888, -011799, -008081, and -008081..

Please respond by email to Melanie_lytle@urscorp.com. If you should have any questions about this project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Melanie Lytle
Architectural Historian
URS Corporation
Direct Line: 619.243.2840
melanie_lytle@urscorp.com

We're moving! Beginning Nov. 29, URS' new address is:

4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600
La Jolla, CA 92037.
Telephone: 858. 812. 9292 ext. 1534
Direct Line: 858.812.8280
Fax: 858. 812. 9293

Donna Golden
<DGolden@chulavista.lib.ca.us>
11/19/2010 01:31 PM

To "'Melanie_Lytle@URSCorp.com'" <Melanie_Lytle@URSCorp.com>
cc
bcc
Subject RE: Request for information

History: This message has been replied to.

Hello Melanie,
We have no records of resources for the area that you mention. Since this is outside of the city of Chula Vista, we don't keep records. I would suggest contacting someone with San Diego County. I'm sorry I don't have a contact person to refer you to.

Donna

-----Original Message-----
From: Melanie_Lytle@URSCorp.com [mailto:Melanie_Lytle@URSCorp.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 18, 2010 5:20 PM
To: Donna Golden
Subject: Request for information

Dear Ms. Golden:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County. The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional 6 acres of laydown area.

The project location is shown on the attached USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle. The approximate center point UTM is Zone 11 507710mE / 3604027mN, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East (S.B.B.M). The Project site is located in parcel APN 648-040-45 and the laydown area is located in a portion of parcel APN 648-040-46.

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Thank you for your assistance.

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Melanie Lytle/SanDiego/URSCorp
11/18/2010 05:16 PM

To gail.wright@sdcounty.ca.gov
cc
bcc
Subject Fw: Request for information

Please see attached map.

map to attach.pdf

----- Forwarded by Melanie Lytle/SanDiego/URSCorp on 11/18/2010 05:16 PM -----

Melanie Lytle/SanDiego/URSCorp
11/18/2010 05:15 PM

To gail.wright@sdcounty.ca.gov
cc
Subject Request for information

Dear Ms. Wright:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County. The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional 6 acres of laydown area.

The project location is shown on the attached USGS Otay Mesa 7.5-Minute Quadrangle. The approximate center point UTM is Zone 11 507710mE / 3604027mN, Section 30 of Township 18 South, Range 1 East (S.B.B.M). The Project site is located in parcel APN 648-040-45 and the laydown area is located in a portion of parcel APN 648-040-46.

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Please respond by email to Melanie_lytle@urscorp.com. If you should have any questions about this project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your assistance.

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Direct Line: 619.243.2840
melanie_lytle@urscorp.com

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Melanie Lytle/SanDiego/URSCorp
11/22/2010 09:34 AM

To "Wright, Gail" <Gail.Wright@sdcounty.ca.gov>
cc "Beddow, Donna" <Donna.Beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov>
bcc
Subject RE: Request for information

Dear Gail,

Sorry, I should have been clearer about the reason for my request. This project is in the County system (not certain of the permit number) - I believe it has already been cleared and will be monitored during eventual grading. I am requesting information as part of the CEC permit process, which requires that we contact local agencies/historical societies for any information about historic sites that may not have been revealed in the records search results. I've reviewed the County landmarks list and have not identified any landmarks in the project footprint or search area. That information should be sufficient to fulfill the request for information from local agencies/historical societies that is required for the CEC permit application.

Thank you for your time,

Melanie Lytle
Architectural Historian
URS Corporation
Direct Line: 619.243.2840
melanie_lytle@urscorp.com

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"Wright, Gail" <Gail.Wright@sdcounty.ca.gov>

"Wright, Gail" <Gail.Wright@sdcounty.ca.gov>
11/18/2010 05:29 PM

To <Melanie_Lytle@URSCorp.com>
cc "Beddow, Donna" <Donna.Beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov>
Subject RE: Request for information

Melanie:

Has a discretionary application been submitted to the County? If so, what is the application number? I expect that it would be for a major use permit. We do this type of review after the submission of an application rather than before. There are sites on the property and an evaluation of the previous

archaeological work would have to be done by a County-approved archaeologist to determine what additional survey/testing may be required.

Best Regards
Gail Wright

From: Melanie_Lytle@URSCorp.com [mailto:Melanie_Lytle@URSCorp.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 18, 2010 5:15 PM
To: Wright, Gail
Subject: Request for information

Dear Ms. Wright:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County. The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional 6 acres of laydown area.

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Delivery Failure Report

Your document:	Fw: Request for information
was not delivered to:	bruce-coons@sohosandiego.org
because:	Error transferring to SOHOSANDIEGO.ORG; SMTP Protocol Returned a Permanent Error 550 No Such User Here"

What should you do?

- You can resend the undeliverable document to the recipients listed above by choosing the Resend button or the Resend command on the Actions menu.
- Once you have resent the document you may delete this Delivery Failure Report.
- If resending the document is not successful you will receive a new failure report.
- Unless you receive other Delivery Failure Reports, the document was successfully delivered to all other recipients.

Routing path

MAIL110B/URSCorp, SMTP113/URSCorp, SMTP113/URSCorp, MAIL110B/URSCorp

To: bruce-coons@sohosandiego.org

cc:

Date: 08:18:06 PM EST Today

Subject: Fw: Request for information

Please see attached map.

----- Forwarded by Melanie Lytle/SanDiego/URSCorp on 11/18/2010 05:17 PM -----

Melanie Lytle/SanDiego/URSCorp

11/18/2010 05:15 PM

To bruce-coons@sohosandiego.org

cc

Subject Request for information

Dear Mr. Coons:

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC is proposing the construction of a simple-cycle electrical generating facility on a disturbed parcel within Otay Mesa, an unincorporated area of San Diego County. The project site would cover approximately 10 acres and temporarily utilize an additional 6 acres of laydown area.

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Pio Pio request for info map.pdf

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